REGISTERED No. 1—1870.

The Bombay Gazette. [With Supplement.

No. 8.481.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8

Forth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Not exceeding five lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

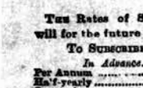
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type. 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

	April.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Tuticorin	23
„ Ratnagherry	16	„ Negapatam	27
„ Vingorla	16	„ Pondicherry	28
„ Goa	16	„ Madras	30
„ Mangalore	18	„ Musulipatam	May 1
„ Cannanore	19	„ Coconada	3
„ Tellicherry	19	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Calicut	20	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Beypore	20	„ Gopalpore	4
„ Cochin	21	„ False Point	6
„ Alleppey	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment into Ships of the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

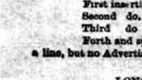
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Macassar, Ternate and Menado to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

	April.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSREH	3
„ Kurrachee	18	„ Mahomerah	3
„ Gwadar	20	„ Fao	5
„ Jask	23	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Bahrein	6
„ Linga	26	„ Linga	10
„ Bushire	27	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Fao	29	„ Muscat	14
„ Mahomerah	29	„ Kurrachee	19
Arrives BUSREH	30	Arrives BOMBAY	22

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P. M.

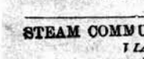
The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. H. Francis, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th April 1876, at 2 P. M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *I A* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food
Suez	26	22	9	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Genoa	54	34	14	
Marseilles	54	34	14 10	
Children under 8 years—free of charge.		35		
10 years—half fare.				

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15 h May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Rummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

"WILSON" LINE.

FALMOUTH AND HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons,
TO LEAVE POSITIVELY 15TH APRIL.

THE above Vessel will have dispatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board:—

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500.

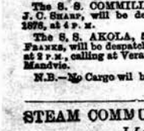
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
(*To leave about 29th April.*)



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	April. 1876.
ASSAM	G. F. Oates	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DELTA	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	15th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 18th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain E. M. Gillson (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any case of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 15th April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th April 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

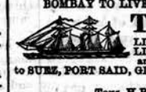
TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to Europe is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,007 Tons Register and 300 H. P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
Also—					
EUROPA	2977	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2289	500	do.	do.	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2372	486	do.	do.	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th March 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 3RD MAY,
TRENTHAM HALL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,
BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE FIRST CLASS S. S. JUAN, 1,452 TONS.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE above Steamer has splendid accommodation for 36 First Class Passengers. RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500, exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board.

For further particulars and Plans of Cabins, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
EWART LATHAM & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

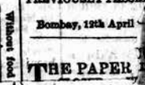
STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain Rolli, will sail as above on SATURDAY, the 15th April, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA



THE First Class S.S. PARSEE 1,574 Tons, will be despatched for CALCUTTA direct on or about the 20th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

G. [illegible]

Bombay, 12th April 1876.

THE PAPER [illegible]

FOR SALE.

TWO splendid [illegible] COWS with [illegible] Calves, the property [illegible] use. Price moderate. Also a Handsome [illegible] height over 14-3 and [illegible] A well matched pair [illegible] broken to harness [illegible] Rs. Also one [illegible] The above to be seen [illegible]

No. 6, Rummum Street. [illegible] SULEIMAN & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the [illegible]
HURB[illegible]
JUMNA[illegible]

FRANKOJIBAI [illegible]
JAMNADASS [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to this [illegible] ENDORSE a Grant of LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the WILL and TESTAMENT of the said [illegible] GRANTED to the [illegible] therein appointed [illegible] appraised thereof.

MULJEE & [illegible]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the [illegible]
DICTION.

FULCHANDBHAI [illegible]
of RAJCOONAH [illegible]

NOTICE is [illegible] made by the [illegible] Intestate [illegible] ADMINISTRATION [illegible] All persons [illegible] Dated this [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER

BOTTLED BY
FOSTER AND COLLIER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the previous high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. [illegible]

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

LARGE SUPPLIES of this preparation have been received.

Price per 10s. 6d. bottle Rs. 6 cash.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WARBURG'S
FEVER TINCTURE
AS USED BY
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE TROOPS IN INDIA,

Invaluable in all cases of Fever, from the mildest to the most malignant.

(See "Leading Article" in Times of India, Dec. 16th, 1875.)

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size bottle	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8
Large [illegible]	„ 5 0	„ 5 12

AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, [illegible]
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial
GEHRIG'S
ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of Their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.
THE PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.
THE PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash Re. 1-0. Credit Re. 1-2

of the appointed Agents,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.

Per Pot .... Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

AN APPRECIABLE IMPROVEMENT.

THE NEW (REGISTERED) PRESS SERIES OF
CIRCULAR POINTED PENS
THAT NEITHER SCRATCH ON THE PAPER NOR SPURT THE INK.

THE "POST" "ECHO." "HERALD," "GAZETTE" "PUNCH," "FIGARO," "LANCET," "MAGAZINE" "GLOBE," "MAIL," "TIMES," AND "REVIEW" PENS.

	Rs. a.
Small boxes of either kind ..... per box.	0 6
Larger boxes containing 1 gross either Post. Echo, or Herald Pens ..... „	1 4
Do. Do. Gazette, Punch, Figaro, Lancet, Magazine, or Globe ..... „	1 12
Do. Do. Mail, Times, or Review Pens. „	2 8
Sample Cards with 1 dozen assorted pens, per card ..... „	0 4

The Trade supplied on Liberal Terms.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Cocoanada, Manilla, Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use.

[illegible]

Bengal Chatni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste;

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
a great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
FORT AND BYCULLA.

EFFERVESCING SALINES
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia per bottle	Rs. 0 12
Hibbert's Health giving Saline do.	„ 1 8
Locock's Seidlitz Powder do.	„ 1 12 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline do.	„ 1 8 „ 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure

FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS

may be made
by mixing with any of the above
OUR WELL KNOWN
LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.

Cash Price, per Bottle, Re 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

SODAIC GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT, SYRUPS AND ESSENCES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE SALE on the 19th of April 1876 of the TWO PLOTS of GOVERNMENT LAND on the ESPLANADE is POSTPONED till further notice.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th April 1876. Collector.

MATHERAN.

TO BE LET, for the coming Hot Season, THE CHALET, a well-known newly built Rumsdow, complete ly Furnished. Rent Rs. 600. For plan and list of Furniture apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, the comfortable, completely Furnished Bungalow facing the sea, known as the BEE HIVE. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDLEARS, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Quotations in Bond for Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.'s MADEIRA.

		In Bond.
M Young	Madeira	Rs. 103 Per Qtr. Cask.
C.M	do. do.	„ 122 „ „
O.M	Old do.	„ 142 „ „
S	Choice South-side Madeira	„ 174 „ „
O S	very Choice old, South-side Madeira	„ 105 „ Octave.
R	„ „ and highly flavored Reserve do....	„ 120 „ „
O R	„ „ „ „ „	„ 136 „ „
E C R	„ „ „ „ Extra „	„ 148 „ „
Patherinho	delicately flavored, Pale	„ 90 „ „

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

The Genuine Grand Square "Sympathetic" Pianoforte.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, by Collard and Collard ..... from Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart ..... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard and Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart ..... Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.
Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants.

The New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F, size 3 feet 6 inch wide; 1 foot 5 inch deep; 3 feet 2 inch high, 3-stops ..... Net Cash ... 400
Solid Walnut wood Resonant Case Compass 5 Octaves, F to F, 8 Stops—Flute; Lieblich Gedact; Dulciana; Vox Humana; Gamba; Diapason; Principal; Sub Bass; Automatic Swell; Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained..... Net Cash... Rs. 800

Alexandre's Harmoniums.

Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, compass C to [illegible] Rs. Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves Compass C to [illegible] ... scales. Size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Broad Reed, Sup rio finish ... [illegible] ... rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Solid Mahogany Cases 5 Octaves, [illegible] ... nd Jeu. BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, blowers, Broad Reed superior finish [illegible] ... ncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass [illegible] ... ts, Hautbois, Reed, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. Stops, Organ tone [illegible] ... hole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, HARMONIUM "EXP[illegible] ... adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and In handsome Rosewood Case. 5 Octaves [illegible] ... obviates the chances of derangement when exposed to damp with 6 Stops, Wind Indicator and Fe[illegible] ... varying temperatures ..... Nett Cash... Rs. 800

Pianofor[illegible]

gans tuned by contract.

S. ROSE & Co.'s [illegible]

ertinas.

No. 1.—Rosewood In strument in Mal[illegible] ... NCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.
No. 2.—Best finished Rosewood [illegible] ... *Octaves and 3 Notes.*
(i.e. surrounded with cloth to preven[illegible] ... "THE CHRISTY MINSTREL," Treble Reeds—Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass.
box, an excellent Instrument. Rs 95. ... mahogany with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone finish, *a specially made for* S. Rose & Co. Each Rs. 55.

An[illegible]

oncertinas.

Rosewood Instrument, 20 keys, in Pla[illegible] ... Instrument, 28 keys (keys brushed) in Mahogany Rs.
Rosewood Instrument, 24 keys, in velve[illegible] ... best ish 40
box..... ... ment, 30 keys, superior finish, in Mahogany 45

GE[illegible] ... Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Miscellaneous [illegible]

ents for Bands and Troupes.

S. ROSE & [illegible] ... tion.

... FORT, BOMBAY.

OVER[illegible] RUNKS, BAGS, [illegible] NTEAUS.

ASQUITH & [illegible]

HOMEWARD-BOUND PA[illegible] te the attention of the above, all of the [illegible] their *Large Stock* of Strong, and Durable. [illegible] Manufacture, Light,

	Inches.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best	27
Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass	30
Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	33
	36
Extra Quality—Stout full Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use.....	30
	33
	36
TRAYS to fit the above.....	...
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Millinery Division. To fit	33
	37
	40
[illegible] ment, and Moveables.....	42
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS—Best Brown Leather, fitted with Shirt Cases, &c. A very useful article.....	20
	22
	24
THE SAME MAKE AS ABOVE—Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, and finished with best Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hard wear.	22
	24
	26
	30
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all d[illegible]	24
	25
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges. Copper rivited. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30

	Inches.	Price
R BAGS—Stout T n Canvas		8 8
Patent Spring Lock, outside		9 8
for Papers, &c. Strap passing		11 8
Fo[illegible] extra security.....		
round bottom for[illegible] Oxhide, the		12 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained strongest made		
THE SANDRINGHAM DRESSING BAG—Fitted with every article necessary for the Traveller. The dressing and writing materials are separately arranged in a most convenient manner, leaving a large space available for Kit		350
AIR TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Jananned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most useful for Travellers	24	26 0
	26	28 0
	28	35 0
	30	40 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies with Patent Lid to allow being p[illegible] ced in wood case	34	50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, fitted with Basket forming a commodious Trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap.	24	35 0
	29	40 0
	33	45 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong B echwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws....		9 8
		11 8
		13 8
RUG STRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry, securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug...		2 0
		2 12
MONEY BELTS—Made of best Bridle Leather, strongly sewn.....		3 8
		4 8
SOVERRIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0
		3 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being movable, small articles can be placed round		12 8
HAT CASES—Same make as above, made of stout Tan Canvas		19 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c.....		22 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WALKER & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have FOR SALE a splendid assortment of the following Goods:—

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
PICTURES Mounted and Framed to order in every style.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
IMITATION and REAL GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of LOCKETS, CHAINS, BROOCHES, &c.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS—Silk Netts, Grass Cloth, Burmese Silks, Grenadines, &c.
MEERSCHAUM and BRIARWOOD PIPES and SMOKERS' REQUISITES; HATS, SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, &c.
SEWING MACHINES of VARIOUS MAKERS.
AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 13TH APRIL.
STAR COMPANY.

The performance will commence with the Screaming Farce, DAY AFTER THE WEDDING;
AND
LINDA DI CHAMOUNI,
Burlesque.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Rs. 1.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14TH,—NO PERFORMANCE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOT CROSS BUNS!—Orders are being registered by J. PEARSE, 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Grant Road, and Crawford Market.

BARNUM'S Oyster Room, Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. Oysters Annas per dozen. Goods carefully packed and forwarded to Railway Station on prepayment.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WHEN to the CLARENDON you come,
At strangers you'll not stare;
You're safe to say to more than one
U. 2 I. C. H. there.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of handsome French polished and carved household furniture, star cut glassware, dinner, dessert, and tea-sets, plated articles, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the property of W. H. Fayrer, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same consists of star cut glassware, dinner, dessert, and China breakfast sets, plated dishcovers, curry dishes, tea set, candlesticks, cruet, liquor and egg frames, salvers, spoons and forks, knives, &c., circular and dining tables, side board, screens, hat stand, drawing-room easy and folding chairs, conversation couches, chiffonier, wash-note, carpet, hanging and table arrand lamps, American clock, black and iron four posts bedsteads, child's cots, reclining couches, dressing and wash hand tables, chests of drawers, presses, a large mahoghonized

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12TH APRIL 1876.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market reports is decidedly depressed in tone both as regards Cotton and arrivals. On the spot the sales only reached 6 000 bales, prices being nominally unchanged, except for a decline of 1 16d. in Mid. Orleans and Fair Bengals and an advance of ¼d. in Fair Coconads. In arrivals, so far as we can learn, very little actual business had been done, although there was some pressure to sell Surats at slightly easier prices.

From New York yesterday's telegrams quote a decline of ⅛ cent. in ready Mid. Uplands, while June shipment is quoted at 13¼ cents. per lb. Exchange on London and Gold were unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the ports were :—

	1876	1875	1874
Tuesday's Receipts	6,000	6,000	6,000
Four days' do.	23,000	21,000	20,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,837,000	3,244,000	3,488,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull at unchanged prices, and the London General Produce Markets were also the same.

A further payment of £56,000 has gone into the Bank of England, making £284,000 paid in since the date of last return. The market rate of discount is one per cent. under the Bank minimum, a difference which points to a reduction in the latter at an early date, probably at to-morrow's board meeting.

Bar Silver in London was quoted by Reuter yesterday at 53d. per oz., but this quotation had already been received in private messages two days ago.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to day we have had another of those surprises of which this season has been so ripe, our quotations at the close showing an advance of fully ¼d. to 3/16d. per rupee. In the first instance rates opened at an advance of 1/16d. on yesterday's quotations, but the Banks soon stopped at that, and there are now no actual buyers at any rate. The movement is attributable to the new Sterling Loan for 4 millions sterling, the announcement of which in London was reported in our columns this morning; and in the light by which the telegram is pretty generally read it would be no matter for surprise if we had a further rise to-morrow. Like everything else the Government has done in connection with finance lately, however, the position admits of more than one reading. On the one hand it is accepted that the announcement signifies the abandonment by the India Office of the Calcutta programme as laid down in the Financial Statement; the issue of further loans to cover Home Charges, and the entire suspension of the Council drawings for an indefinite period. On this basis Exchange might certainly be expected to rule firm, although we question even in that case the probability of our going much higher; but to our thinking the loan announced shows no real change in the Government programme. As mentioned in the "Statement" £2,640,000 would be required to meet extraordinary expenditure, in addition to which the India Office had borrowed privately in London £1,140,000 up to 31st March to supply the deficiency caused by the suspension of Council drawings, so that in bringing on the amount announced they are only about covering their requirements. Assuming this to be the case, the only question remaining as regards Exchange is the effect this will have on Council drawings. They will now be provided with funds which will enable them to keep out of the market up to the end of June, and an attempt will probably be made therefore to force remitters in the interim to pay 1s 9d per rupee for telegraphic transfers. The probability [illegible] rate, however, we should [illegible]ht. In another month [illegible] shipping season will be [illegible] the tendency therefore [illegible] short interval by any [illegible]laying down additional [illegible] with these [illegible] forward from Eng[illegible] remainder of the busy [illegible] Council [illegible] any special stringency in the [illegible] will be to Government [illegible], but we have already [illegible]ently that we need not [illegible] cannot, however, too fre[illegible] a policy which is retard[illegible] port in the most [illegible]sing losses which in [illegible] business merchants

[illegible] for Bills on London are :—

[illegible] 1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
[illegible] 1s 9d.	"
[illegible] 1s 9d.	"
[illegible] 1s 9 5/16d.	"

[illegible] demand rate has advanced to [illegible] business has been done at [illegible] to buyers at that [illegible]

[illegible] is stagnant and we do not [illegible]ome. Nominally we still [illegible]

THE SHARE MARKET is dull and the transactions reported to-day have been most limited. Bank of Bombays are quiet at a decline of ¼ per cent. Spinning scrip is steady but unchanged. Press shares are out of favour and find few buyers. Colaba Land Co.'s shares are Rs. 5 and Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares Rs. 25 higher.

The COTTON MARKET to-day has been depressed and as regards business almost at a standstill. The duller accounts from home would have prevented buyers from operating freely under any circumstances, but with the additional uncertainty as regards Exchange, they preferred keeping out of the market almost entirely. In the absence of business it is difficult to quote exact rates, but a decline of quite Rs. 2 per candy has taken place from yesterday.

The receipts yesterday were 13,296 bales, making 34,968 bales for the five days; but they are likely to be small for the next few days as the strong southerly winds will keep back the Dhollera and Bhownugger boats.

FREIGHTS are steady at £2-2-6 by Canal steamers for Liverpool. The Strathleven has secured 1,000 tons cargo at £2 for Wheat and £2 2 6 for Cotton and similar operations have been done in other steamers. By sail we still quote £2 2 6 for Iron vessels.

PIECE GOODS are dull with almost nothing doing. The advance in Exchange enables importers to reduce their prices slightly, but so far this has not tempted buyers to operate more freely.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nom'l Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
$20,000	100	all	5 p. ct.	Agra Bank	98
$9,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
$5,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Bank of Bombay New	725
$,250	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
$5,000	100	all	8 p. ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
$,000				Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
				Chartered Bank of India, China	195
				Imperial Bank of India	105
				Oriental Bank	515

[illegible]ND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

[illegible] for week ending 8th April, 1876.

[illegible] Open, 430¼ Miles.	Rs	a. p.
[illegible]	55,346	0 0
[illegible]	1,48,396	0 0
[illegible]	6/1	0 0
[illegible] Total Rs.	2,04,362	0 0

[illegible]

[illegible]	Rs.	a. p.
[illegible]	68	0
[illegible]	0	0

Mr. W. C. Benett, Miss Benett, Col. and Mrs. Doran, Mr. Fredrick John Beale and a friend, Mr. Frank Gills, and Dr. Chesnaye. For Naples.—Mrs. A. Whitehall.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Britania	Hamilton	Kurrachee, April 5.
	Strathleven (s)	Pearson.....	Glasgow, March 12.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
12	Charles H Southard	Beattie	Madras.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Barque Caroline, Wilson, for Colombo via Tuticorin.

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—Borrowdale (s), for Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
7 Viceroy (s) .....Murdoch .....London, Feb 27.
Manitoban (s).....Miller .....Liverpool, Mar 4.
Frank Flint.....McBride .....Melbourne, Feb 6.

DEPARTURES.

April.
7 Mirzapore (s) ....
Glengyle (s)..... ....
8 Madura (s) ....
War Spirit ....
Jaffna ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.
9 Kurrachee (s)..... ..... Cossands.
10 Mirzapore (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.
9 Goa (s) .... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14 Albuquerque, S Dr, Joss, from Sea.
Mar. 9 May Frere, I G S Guthrie, from Perim.
11 Proto schooner, Glati, from Z-ila.
13 Dorset, ship, Cowes, from Cardiff.
14 Grand Duke, ship, Ward, from Cardiff.
15 Fraser, H M S, Woodehouse, from Massawah.
17 Manso ra E, ss Sain, from Zeila.
19 Stelvio ss, Bradly, from Cardiff.
21 James Drake, ss, Wilkie, from Shields.
29 Vimeira ss, Balls from Cardiff.
24 Volmer, ss, Hansen, from Calcutta.
28 Faiz Rahman, s'p, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
19 Diligentia F, s, Manuel, from Zeila.
29 Khedive, ss, Steward, from Southampton.
30 Zambesi ss, Symons, from Venice.
30 Hermannfen, ss, Berre, from Cardiff.
30 Pekho ss, Lecointre, from Shanghai.
31 Orontes, P M T, ss, Seymour, from Portsmouth.
31 Leon, ss, Olano, from Manilla.
April 1 Teviot, ss, Nisbett, from Calcutta.
1 Chybassa, ss, Cowens, from London.
1 Alabama, ss, Green, from Bombay.
2 Amy Dora, ss, Downie, from Akyab.
2 Elphinstone, ss, Stockdale, from Calcutta.
2 Penang ss, Taylor, from Calcutta.
2 Star, ss, Iff, from Bassein.
2 Sobinz, ss, Orlovitch, from Bussorah.
2 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, from Bombay.
3 Castore, ss, Marnich, from Bombay.
3 Potomac, ss, London, to Jeddah.
4 Castore, ss, Manuich, to Marseilles.
4 May Frere, I G S, Guthrie, to Perim.
4 Faize Rahman, s'p, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
4 Djeffalia E, ss, Mansoor to Zeila.
4 Trafalgar, ss, Mickle, to Liverpool.
4 Odessa, ss, Shin, to Bombay.
4 Lady Clare, ss, Jordi on, from Kurrachee.
4 Jupiter, ss, Calvi, from Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 29 Khedive, ss, Steward, to Calcutta.
30 Stelvio, ss, Bradly, to Bombay.
30 Zambesi, ss, Symons, to Bombay.
31 Hohenstaufen, ss, Berre, to Hankow.
31 James Drake, ss, Wilkie, to Bombay.
31 Linda, ss, Balls, to Kurrachee.
31 Pekho, ss, Lecointre, to Marseilles.
31 Orontes, P M T, ss, Seymour, to Bombay.
31 Leon, ss, Olano, to Liverpool.
April 1 Volmer, ss, Hansen, to Bombay.
1 Teviot, ss, Nisbett to London.
1 Chybassa, ss, Cowens, to Calcutta.
1 Alabama, ss, Green, to Marseilles.
2 Amy Dora, ss, Downie, to Malta P O.
2 Elphinstone, ss, Stockdale, to London.
2 Star, ss, Iff, to Malta P O.
2 Sphinx, ss, Fowler, to Jeddah.
2 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, Suez.
3 Potomac, ss, London, to Jeddah.
3 Castore, ss, Manuich, to Marseilles.
4 May Frere, I G S, Guthrie, to Perim.
4 Faize Rahman, s'p, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
4 Djeffalia E, ss, Mansoor to Zeila.
4 Trafalgar, ss, Mickle, to Liverpool.
4 Odessa, ss, Shin, to Bombay.
4 Lady Clare, ss, Jordi on, to Liverpool.
4 Jupiter, ss, Calvi, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Albuquerque, S Dr, Joss, from sea.
Proto, schooner, Glati, from Zeila.
Thames, ship, Cardiff.
Grand Duke, ship, Ward, from Cardiff.
Fraser, H M S, Woodehouse, from Massawah.
Linda, ss, Balls, from Zeila.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus—500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Twilight—300 bales cotton, Runchordas Varjevandass.
Dutch Keeping—100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Northbrook—150 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Egbert s—100 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 100 bales cotton, T Lukmidass and Co.
Guy Mannering s—58 bales wool, Cooverjee Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 101 bales cotton, Morajee Hurjass; 195 bales hemp, Mowjee Godoo; 50 bales cotton, N Kevervjee and Co.
Cerdic s—800 bags wheat, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Alder grove—720 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Khersoonee—500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Juan s—1561 cwts myrabolams, Gokuldass Premjee; 1,000 bales wool, Godoo Premjee; 47 bales wool, [illegible]; 1,000 bales wool, Dewjee [illegible]; 1,000 bales wool, Govindas and Co; 700 bales Vithaldass [illegible]; 1,000 bales cotton, Gokuldass Premjee; 1,000 bales cotton, Lowjee Dewjee; 36 bales cotton, Cooverjee Cullianjee; 807 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur.
Rival—140 0 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Glentilloch—305 cwts myrabolams, Shamjee Pudumsey; 800 cwts. wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 7 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Xanthe—[illegible] cwts sandalwood, Vinay Jand Co; 50 bales cotton, [illegible]ound.

FOR PORT SAID.

Romulus s—2,500 bags [illegible]
Borrowdale s—7,950 cwts rice, Wallace and Co.
[illegible] and 7,950 cwts [illegible]
Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Xantho s—3 bags wheat, Geo Lockhart and Co; 72 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Glenhaven—100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Valiant—500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Beaufactress—4,000 bags linseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Assam s—60 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 19 boxes indigo, Syed Momed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Marcia s—4,000 bags teaseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Assam s—58 bags coffee and 205 bales cotton, P and O S N Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Assam s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Assam s—400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna s—50 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—25 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 cwts sandalwood, Manockjee Nessurwanjee Pocha. 19 cases olibanum, Allana Murjee; 69 cwts sumada stone. Chugon Moolchund; 245 cwts sumada stone and 2 cases cambay stone, Tricumjee Hansraj; 15 bal s cotton wastes, Edulje Nesserwanjee; 21 cwts sumada stone, Cumroodin Nuzmoodin; 65 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th April 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·721
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	73·9
Relative humidity of Air	780
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	86·8
Minimum do.	73·8
General Direction of wind	W, SE, SSE, SW, SSW, S
Movement of wind in 24 hours	251

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Louis, Lt Col, By Inf, on leave, from Poona.
Francklyn, Lieut, By R E, on transfer, from Ahmednuggur.
Hildibrand, Lieut, Bl R E, on furlough, from Mehadad.

APRIL 11. Chukrata.

Ffrench, Col, Mad Staff Corps, on furlough.
Marse, Lieut, By Staff Corps, on leave, from Mangalore.
Gunn, Surg, 4th Bl Cavalry, on leave, from Cochin.
James Lieut, 3rd By Cavy, to appear before a Medl Board, from Neemuch.
Baldwin, Lt Col, H M's 25th N I,
Marsden, Lieut, By R H A, on leave furlough, from Cannanore.
Chesnoye, Surg Major, Bl Army, from Kirkee.
Bukloh, [illegible]th Goorkhas, on furlough, from [illegible]

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 8.

O'Brien, Surg Major, By A M D, on leave, to Matheran,

APRIL 11.

Bohn, [illegible]
Mantiz, Capt., By 21st N [illegible]r M B, on privilege leave, to Baroda
Caldecott, Surg, O [illegible]'orse, to rejoin, to Augur.
Simson, Lieut, By 21st Regt N I, or M B, on privilege leave, to Mahableshwer.

APRIL 12.

Louis, Lt Col, By Infy, on leave, to Poona.

HIGH COURT.—17TH APRIL.

Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

For Judgment.

527-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Nowrojee Dhunjibh y—A Framjee.

SHORT CAUSES.

149-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Ahmed bin Haji and Co vs Shaik Hasson Bebane.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

20-76—Lynch and Tobin—Th L B and M Bank Ld v Rahimtoolla Radar—Janardhun and Ghasdibhoy.

37-76—Shapoorjee and Thaneewas—Kursetjee Rustomjee Cama and others vs Ha Long Causes.

For Investigation under Sec 3/5 of Act VIII of 1869.

[illegible]ent Bomonjee—Hurdas Nursingdas vs Hajee [illegible]na Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

[illegible]—Moolchand Atmaram vs Godavaribai—[illegible] and Winter.

[illegible]d Cleveland—Ibrahim bin Rujab vs Abdool [illegible]—Crawford and Bovey.

[illegible]he Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible] Cleveland—A G Latham and others vs The [illegible]ees Company, Ld—Shapoorji and Thaneedas.

[illegible]and B—Moniraj Maharaj vs Vumlichund Craigie L and Owen.

[illegible] Horsford and Langley—Dhunjibhoy Bomonjee [illegible]bai widow and others—Prescot and Winter.

[illegible] Payne—Morwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Kanson [illegible]—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others [illegible]

[illegible] widow vs [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BORTHWICK—April 6th, at Byculla, Mr. James Borthwick, Carriage Foreman, G. I. P. Railway, aged 39 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ALEXANDER—April 7th, at Cossipore, the wife of George Alexander, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PHIPPS—BLECHYNDEN—April 4th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, Samuel Upton Phipps, to Lizzy Margaret, youngest daughter of A. H. Blenchynden.

DEATH.

BADHAM—April 3rd, at Mussoorie, Henry Badham, of Badham Bros., Calcutta, aged 33.

FERRERN—April 3rd, at Simla, of convulsions, Annie Elizabeth, the infant daughter of John and Susie Ferren, aged 18 days.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

NOTICE.

TO-MORROW being Good Friday, we shall issue no paper. Our staff will have the holiday which is usually granted to them on this occasion.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1876.

IMPRESSED with the growing difficulty that fathers of families feel now-a-days in providing for their sons, Mr. R. Maitland Brereton, who was formerly Chief Engineer on the G. I. P. Railway, but who has latterly taken up his abode in California, has published a pamphlet entitled "Propositions for Educating and Providing for "the Younger Members of the English upper "classes in California, or in any of the English "Colonies." He is of opinion that the present system of keen public competition has practically shut out the Army, Navy, and Civil Service appointments to all but the cleverest and best prepared young men. Something therefore must be done for the vast array of mediocrity which is annually produced by England. In the good old times, when India was a large and profitable field for employment for the sons of gentlemen, and when the rupee was not a barefaced fraud, genteel mediocrity had very fair prospects of being comfortably provided for; but things are altered now, and this our Californian Cassandra does not hesitate to point out. He warns the proprietors of fixed incomes that they will not be able to make their money go so far in the future as they have been able to do in the past. Silver, he says, has depreciated fully ten per cent. within the last ten years, and he believes that within the next ten years the cost of producing silver will be less than a shilling an ounce. Pleasant news this for Anglo-Indians! He thinks it is clear that those people who are dependent upon salaries and fixed incomes, and who have families to provide for, must depart from the old-fashioned ways of living and of educating their children. They can no longer think of expensive schools and colleges, or allow their children to become demoralised by association with wealth and luxury which they cannot afford. "We must," he says, "have "schools and colleges where for £50 a year our "boys can receive a thorough and practical edu-"cation." The English labour field is every day getting narrower and narrower. In consequence of the telegraph and steamboat communications old fashioned merchants and their large establishments have disappeared; and in their place we have the man with a thorough knowledge of the world and its markets who can, at a small cost, sit in his one-roomed office in London, and, with the use of the telegraph, manipulate commercial matters far more successfully than the merchant of the past decade with his large and expensive retinue of clerks. Families of Englishmen must now turn their eyes more than ever to the Colonies. They must give their sons a sound practical education instead of an ornamental classical training such as they have been giving hitherto. "Nowadays," says Mr. Brereton, "every young "fellow who wants to do well for himself and "his belongings in any of the colonies, should "have some sound practical training in land "surveying, plain drawing, agricultural chemis-"try, cultivation of wines, and fruits in all "their different forms and stages, measurement "of timber, book-keeping by simple and double "entry, practical telegraphy, and use of "Morse instrument, horse shoeing, and "handling of horses and live stock generally, "simple carpentry and practical mechanics, "botany, geology, metallurgy, principles "mining, use of blow-pipe; and all should "able to ride, drive, and swim, and to have "notion of camp-life, such as pitching a "making bread, etc." We do not quite see how an education like this is to be [illegible] £50 a-year; but Mr. Brereton does, and in a word his plan is Co-operation! In his opinion emigrating alone is a mistake. He thinks that every father and guardian should unite in forming some Co-operative plan in each county in England first for the better education and then for the settlement of their young sons and nephews in the Colonies. These Co-operative Associations should purchase and improve tracts of land which have all facilities and advantages in the way of roads and water for irrigation. These lands should be open to settlement by families or any member of a family known to or connected with the Co-operative Association. Mr. Brereton estimates that it will cost at present prices of good land, on the average about £10 to £12 per acre to buy, and improve with irrigation, roads, fences, houses, and conveniences, the tract of land required, and in the locality the would think most desirable for such an investment. The lands, with the necessary improvements, conveniences, and water therein, will, it is said, rent for £2 per acre, on the average. Mr. Brereton then goes on to say :—"If gentle-"men of means, who might be induced to take an "interest in an enterprise of this nature, were to in-"vest the necessary capital, I think those families "who have to provide a future for their children, "might pay out of their fixed incomes an annual "sum, for the lease, and ultimate purchase of "the lands which would be sufficient to insure a "rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the capital so "invested. In ten years the property would be "doubled in value, and the proceeds from the "rents and sales of town lots, and eventually of "the lands, in farms to the regular settler would "create a sufficient funded capital, out of which "the aged and the female relatives of the settlers "who remain in England could receive an "annuity." The interest on the capital is to be secured by annual instalments paid by those who have families growing up, and who may have to emigrate. There are several points about Mr. Brereton's scheme which are not quite clear, notwithstanding that doubtless California would be a very nice place for old Anglo-Indians and others to emigrate to with their families. In the first place, if only a small portion of the lands were taken up, it appears to us that that small portion would have to bear the burden of supporting the whole; and it does not appear to us how that small portion could afford to pay 6 per cent. to the proprietors of the whole. Promoters are always sanguine about their schemes, and probably Mr. Brereton imagines that the whole of the land would undoubtedly be taken up; but American schemes have recently fallen into such discredit that it is improbable that speculators will take precisely the same enthusiastic views as Mr. Brereton does. Moreover, there is a practical difficulty which ought not to be overlooked. It is the custom of men who are in a position to invest in land to allow their sons to choose their own profession; and as it might be rather awkward if a father had bought and improved a farm for his son, and the latter when he came of age detested farming, and would not settle down to such work on any account, heads of families are apt to be exceedingly chary of agreeing with Mr. Brereton's proposals. A retiring studious lad, fateful of robust labour, might not be known as such when a child; and it would be too great a risk for his father to go to great expense in preparing a career for him which he might have the greatest repugnance to accepting when he came to think for himself. Mr. Brereton has a further scheme for throwing the lands acquired by Co-operative Associations of gentlemen into the hands of two managers, who should pay 6 per cent. annually to each proprietor on the amount of capital invested. These managers are to be perfectly untrammelled in their management of the lands, and they would only be called upon to give up portions of them after a certain lapse of years if these portions happened to be wanted by a bondholder either for himself or some emigrating member of his family. It is true that they are to be bound to improve the lands for farming purposes—to drain them, irrigate them, fence them, and make roads from them to the commercial highways; but inasmuch as no account seems to be taken of the possibility of failure of the managers to improve the land, and nothing is said about their being capitalists so that they might pay the bondholders their 6 per cent. in the event of any contingency, the British public are likely to think that the scheme looks uncommonly like one for the purchase by certain persons of large estates in California for the benefit of certain other persons. Of course all would go well if the lands yielded 15 or 20 per cent. upon outlay; but supposing they did not, what then? Shareholders or bondholders would probably think they might just as well have invested in *chateaux en Espagne*.

At the same time, Mr. Brereton has made out a good case in favour of California as a profitable field for emigration. As he points out, it is within twenty days' journey of London, and from England is half way to the Australian and New Zealand Colonies. It has a complete system of railroads from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and is shortly to have another railway across the 35th parallel of latitude so as to avoid the snow line. The climate, soil, scenery—all are pronounced excellent. The seasons of rain and fair weather are so regular that the cultivator can always tell what weather to expect. Cases of sunstroke are unknown even in the hottest valleys though the thermometer has stood over 100 degs. (Fahrenheit) in the shade in the daytime; and farmers work in the harvest fields through the hottest part of the day just as hard as they do in England. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and livestock generally thrive and multinly wonderfully. The locust, cotton-wood, eucalyptus, poplar, and willow grow so rapidly that they furnish fuel in three or four years from the time of planting. Alfalfa, or the lucerne of Chili a very valuable clover grass, will, with irrigation, support twenty sheep or hogs, or five cows to the acre. It costs £2 an acre to sow and cultivate, and will afford pasturage in six months from date of sowing. Land with a good stand of alfalfa is considered worth fully £20 an acre, and will rent for £2 a year. There is an immense demand for this pasturage, owing to the rapid increase of stock and the long droughts. Irrigation is a *sine qua non* in all parts of the State, except certain portions of the coast counties north of San Francisco. The cost of irrigation works, including the distributing system, is about £5 per acre. "No investment," says Mr. Brereton, "is "better than a well-watered tract of land. I am "satisfied from very extensive experience it can be "made to yield 15 per cent. on the capital "invested. Land of the best quality of soil, without "water for irrigation, will hardly pay the taxes, "and with water will rent for £2 to £3 an acre." The portions of the State that he thinks the best for settlers are the counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino, south of San Francisco, and the Rogue River Valley, in Oregon, in the north. The country along King's River in Tulare County, San Josquin valley, is also very desirable, and is like an English park; so also is the land on Kern river By an existing act of the State Legislature, non-resident aliens, as well as resident aliens, are enabled to own and inherit real estate on equal terms with citizens, so that it is not necessary to become a citizen in order to hold or inherit land. For what is produced by the soil, there is always a market among the fifty millions [illegible] United States beyond [illegible], moreover, California [illegible]own of over half-a-million [illegible]ontinually flocking to it; [illegible]tion of gold and silver [illegible] throughout the country. [illegible]anuary, the mean temperature in July there is an [illegible]rees. This equability is one of the [illegible]est reasons Mr. Brereton [illegible] bringing the claims of [illegible]e to the notice of Anglo-

THE ENGLISH [illegible] 24TH MARCH.

[illegible] Malwa, Commander P. S. [illegible]bour yesterday evening [illegible]glish Mails of the 24th [illegible]llowing is the list of

[illegible] THAMPTON.
[illegible] Captain M. Young
[illegible] Lieut Fanshawe
[illegible] Lieut Rhed
[illegible] Lieut Tippinge
[illegible] Sub Lieut Ravenshaw
[illegible] Mr J Scott
[illegible] Mr Coller
[illegible] Mr H Ainsworth.

[illegible] FROM BRINDISI.
[illegible] Lieut Langton
[illegible] Mr H S Boys
[illegible] Mrs Anjalka.
[illegible]ON SUEZ.—Mr Jose Mindez.

[illegible] FROM ADEN,
[illegible] Ten natives.

[illegible]SH POLITICAL AND [illegible]SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 24TH MARCH.

THE Royal [illegible] Titles Bill has advanced another stage, but the [illegible] further its progress the greater the disaster to the [illegible] Government. In truth it almost seems as though that little measure that was first hinted to us in the Queen's speech, which was expected to take captive the imagination of the country, and which did, in the first instance, excite the warm approval of the London Liberal press,—it almost seems as though this little Bill was going to do more mischief to the Government than any other work of the Session. From the first hour when the measure was introduced into Parliament Mr. Disraeli has treated us to a series of explanations, but the most important of all have been made this week. When I last wrote, the Bill had just passed into the Committee stage, after the ordeal of a division which gave the Ministry a majority of 105. But, as I then pointed out, the fact of 200 members having voted against a proposal of this kind—(a proposal relating to the personal wishes of the Sovereign and therefore differing totally from the usual legislative acts)—amounted if not to disaster, at least to a serious blow against the Bill. Mr. Disraeli has admitted that view His short speech on Monday night, which announced the limitation of the word "Empress" to India, and the exclusion of the imperial title from the children of the Sovereign and their agnates, was an admission that his majority of 105 was useless against public sentiment. Up to that time the Opposition had been somewhat cowed by the circumstance that they had not carried more than 200 members into their lobby, but they now took courage, and, feeling that public opinion had begun to make itself respected in high quarters, they would continue their opposition to the measure to the bitter end. And they had just cause for this. It was not gratifying to an intelligent assembly that they should be blamed by the Premier for a "misconception" about the extent, or rather the limitation, in the use of the new title. It was a mere sham and excuse to insinuate that the misunderstanding had been on the side of the House and of the country. With the plain writing and the plain speaking that have assailed Mr. Disraeli at every step during the past four weeks, it was his fault, and his alone, if the press and the public went wrong. The House felt that his imputation was a simple expedient to assist him in shuffling out [illegible] of the difficulties of the moment, and the gratification that the Government had made a concession was mixed with no little anger at the Premier's effort to cast upon others the blame which rightly belonged to himself. The explanation also brought out in stronger light the argument of those who consider that if the same oriental word expresses the title of "Queen" and "Empress" the Government ought to be satisfied with the royal, instead of the imperial, dignity; though in reply to that argument Mr. Disraeli his since insinuated that no oriental word will be used at all, but that the British word "Empress" will be engrafted into native usage just as I believe the word "Vicesoy" has been adopted. I need not here pause to point out the weakness of that course, and the advantage of the native word being used upon all possible occasions; nor need I show how difficult it is to imagine that the natives of India can have "longed for,"—I think those were Mr. Disraeli's words—this imperial title in a foreign tongue. The Premier's suggestion that this subject might be re-opened at some future time in favour of the Colonies—when he had discovered a title for them—was another unwelcome feature of Monday evening. It not only showed the present wavering uncertainty of the Ministerial mind, but it indicated the prospect of "Empress" being adopted for the whole of the British dominions, after the way had been prepared for it by such snobbish usage as that of the Lord Mayor at a city banquet last Saturday. The danger of having the word "Empress" at all aroused the fear that the popular use of the imperial title, by those who desire to be courtly, will lead to its universal and legal adoption. There was, in fact, a great deal of instruction and suggestion in the short debate of Monday night. "Empress" was repelled by the Queen's subjects in the United Kingdom, but it was deemed to be good enough to reward the longings of the people of India, and a fit recognition of the loyal reception which they had just bestowed upon the Prince of Wales; but it was not deemed to be fitting for the Colonies. The Ministerial explanation was intended to be a concession to public opinion, but it only showed up the anomalies of the proposal in a stronger light.

It was therefore not surprising that at the third reading of the Bill last evening the gauge of battle should be once more thrown down. In the earlier stages of the debate there was no intention to press the matter to a division, and no special "whip" had been issued for it on the Opposition side. It was known too, that the aristocratic instincts of Lord Hartington had made it very distasteful to him to obey the call of his party even when he proposed his amendment on Thursday last, and the most that was expected was a sharp debate; but the earnest, forcible speech of Mr. Gladstone, and the imprudent flippancy of Mr. Disraeli in reply, changed all that. Mr. Gladstone's was a splendid address, equalling, if not surpassing, the one which he delivered on the second reading. Mr. Disraeli's was a piece of political buffoonery, clever, but totally unsuited for such a place or such an occasion. The "Faery Queen" Camden's "Britannia," the letter of a child correspondent, and "Whitaker's Almanack" were all dragged into the right hon. gentleman's argument for enforcing a measure of "high political importance." But, at the end of this frivolous effusion, there was one point which even in India will not overlook, and it was singularly confirmation of my comments upon Mr. Disraeli's first speech on this subject. I refer to that part of the Premier's remarks last evening where he spoke darkly of the approach of Russia to our Indian dependency. He put this matter in a bungling, almost a threatening, fashion, for which this morning's papers severely ridicule him. It was a stupid speech without the slightest sign of statesmanship, and it not only brought down a severe retributive castigation from Mr. Lowe, but encouraged the Opposition to force on a division which reduced the Government majority on this Bill from 105 to 75. Such [illegible]ss not only reveals the hope that we shall now see a fair stand up fight over the Bill in the House of Lords—(for there are plenty of Tories who, like the Duke of Buccleuch, are not for the Bill or for Mr. Disraeli as a leader)—but that the Sovereign will appreciate more keenly than the Premier the wishes of the country and make still further concessions. One object of the Bill has been already destroyed. If the use of "Empress" is not to give an imperial title of the royal children, what becomes of the desire that the Bill shall settle the great question of precedence which has been raised in the royal circle by the presence of Her Royal and "Imperial" Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh? Mr. Disraeli has already come down a good deal in respect of this Bill, but I anticipate that we shall have more concessions, and more explanations, for last night's proceedings have been most damaging to the Ministry.

Another Indian Tariff debate is brewing for the House of Commons, and next week we shall have a preliminary skirmish over the papers which are to be moved for by Mr. Fawcett. The Government object to produce them, and have put up a private member to open the defence. The more serious fight will take place either after the return of Lord Northbrook, or after his friends here have received a reply to the communications which have been recently addressed to him. Mr. Fawcett is also waiting for the arrival and publication of Lord Northbrook's answer to the historical dispatch from Lord Salisbury, of November last. The anger of the Opposition with the Whig peers (to which I referred last week) for allying themselves into a defiant band of protectionists has spread very considerably, and in the debate next week for papers, one or two leading Liberals will, if the rules of the House permit, throw overboard the doubtful economics which have been enunciated in "another place." The fear that Lord Salisbury "is anxious to re-pay Lancashire for its conversion to Toryism" has led a few Liberal peers and commoners who are personal friends of Lord Northbrook to oppose Lord Salisbury's commercial policy in a fashion which looks like old protectionism. An effort is therefore being made to induce those who will take part in the coming debates to avoid as far as possible the economical aspects of the case, and deal only with what are considered the constitutional changes which are involved in Lord Salisbury's demands. Lord Salisbury's speech on Tuesday week, and the papers which have been issued from the India Office, have not only convinced me but also many others who are better judges that Lord Salisbury's chief offence lies not so much in the matter as in the manner of his demands. His dispatches were arrogant and dictatorial, and fully justified all that I and every other adverse critic had written upon them before he made his explanation. This is not

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE SHIP CHINA.

CALCUTTA, 12TH MARCH.

The ship China, of South Shields, was burned at sea on the 8th March. She was bound from Calcutta to Leith. Robert Mossman, the commander, had to abandon her, and ultimately the officers and crew reached Akyab in boats.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ACCIDENT TO THE P. & O. STEAMER SURAT.

LISBON, 11TH APRIL.

The P. and O. steamer Surat, which left Southampton on the 6th instant for Galle and Calcutta, has been towed in here with her shaft damaged. The s. s. Australia will leave London to-morrow to tranship the Surat's mails, passengers, and cargo.

THE REVOLT IN BOSNIA.

VIENNA, 11TH APRIL.

The reported revolt in Northern Bosnia has been officially confirmed. The Governor of that Province announces the defeat of 1,500 insurgents.

THE SUEZ CANAL DUES.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night a discussion took place on the convention that was signed in February last, by Colonel Stokes, R.E., on behalf of the British Government and Baron de Lesseps on the part of the Suez Canal Company for a progressive reduction of the Suez Canal Dues.

Sir Stafford Northcote declined to discuss the question in its present stage and stated that the Porte, the Khedive, as well as the other Maritime Powers, must be consulted. In concluding his speech Sir Stafford said that at the proper time he would show that the interests of England had not been neglected.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

VALETTA, 12TH APRIL.

His Royal Highness embarked yesterday for Gibraltar. All well on board the Serapis.

THE INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA AND SERVIA.

VIENNA, 12TH APRIL.

Alarming reports continue to be received from Bosnia and Servia.

THE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL.

General Daniel Lysons, C. B., has been appointed Quartermaster General of the Army *vice* Lieut-General Sir Charles Henry Ellice, K. C. B.

OBITUARY.—General Charles Augustus Shawe, and Colonel James Ainslie, 1st Dragoons.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 11TH APRIL.

The Committee of Ways and Means in Congress recommend the abolition of the Tea and Coffee duties.

LONDON, 11TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats depressed.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 9 16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7lbs. Shirtings ..... 6s. 6d.

8½lbs. do. ..... 7s. 7½d.

40s. Mule Twist ..... 0s. 10½d.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 105½.

Bar Silver 58½

The Market rate of Discount is 1 per cent. lower than the Bank rate.

The sum of £56,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 12TH APRIL, 5-14 P.M.

Mail Steamer Sumatra, from Australia, arrived.

MESSRS. SMITH ELDER and Co. have issued a second edition of Mr. W. W. Hunter's "Life of the Earl of Mayo."

DISPATCHES are reported to have been received from the Naga Hills survey party, and though the natives have not shown a friendly disposition, there have been no more attacks on the party.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will arrive at Simla a few days before the Viceroy, and will possibly remain there for about two months, we learn from the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE following is the result of the Opium Sale, held at the Government Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on the 7th April 1876 :—

Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...2,935	1,290	1,975	1,276 0 5	38,51,925 0 0
Benares..1,685	1,268	1 945	1,250 4 11	21,06,775 0 0

THE Punjab Northern State Railway was to have been opened for public traffic, as far as Nourangabad, on the south bank of the river Jhelum on Monday, the 10th instant. There will be only one train a day at present leaving Lahore at 12-30.

THE Calcutta *Daily News* announces the sudden death from cholera of Mr. Charles George, R. S., on the 1st instant at Akyab. Mr. George was one of the naval officers who came out here some two years since for the Indian Marine Survey, and was at the time of his death serving on board the S. S. Clyde with Captain Jarrad.

WE are in a position to state (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says) that the report of the Royal Commission on Army Promotion will contain a recommendation that officers be compulsorily retired on the completion of a given period of service; but we have reason to believe that the limit at first suggested has been somewhat extended.

MESSRS. THOMAS WATSON and Co. state in their Tea Report that the exports of ... Calcutta in March last were only 874... compared with 1,265,099lbs. exported ... during the same period of last year. The season is now supposed to have closed, and the total ... will be about 26 millions of pounds against an estimate of 27½ millions.

As the High Court of Bombay an... Council has decided that the ... the Privy Council ... British ... Government of India has no right to cede ... ish territory to Native States, this may account ... or the notice in the *Gazette of India* that thirteen villages, ceded to the Nizam of Hyderabad in September 1870, are to be included in, and subject to, the Presidency of Bombay ?

THE will and codicil, dated January 4, 1869, and August 10, 1875, of the Right Rev. Henry Alexander Douglas, Bishop of Bombay, who died on December 13 last, at Clifton-lodge, Maida-vale, were proved at the principal registry on the 2nd ult. by Edward Octavius Douglas, the brother and acting executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £2,000.

LORD J. MANNERS stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday (March 21st) that India having been admitted into the postal union, the rates of postage on and after the 1st of July would be reduced, on letters via Southampton, from 9d. to 6d., and via Brindisi, from 1s. to 8d.; on newspapers via Brindisi, from 3d. to 2d., and on book packets, via Brindisi, from 4d. to 3d. per 2 oz.

ACCORDING to advices from St. Petersburg, Khokand is already recovering under Russian rule from the terror and loss caused by the civil war, and trade has increased to an extent unknown during the reign of the Khan. Fulat Beg, the pseudo-Khan, has been hanged, and this punishment is said to have produced a good impression. Russian garrisons have been established at important points and administrative authorities installed.

FURTHER news from Buster, published in the *Madras Mail*, state that up to the 3rd instant no attack had been made or shots fired. Captain Eastall writes that he has not heard from Sironcha or from the Deputy Commissioner. He also states that the rebels profess to be inclined to treat, but surmises it is only a cunning artifice in order to get their confederates out of the Fort, and they would then declare hostilities. The wing which was ordered has marched from Ramabudrapoorum.

OUR correspondent "A Scribe," in his letter yesterday under the heading "Our Diplomatic Viceroy," referred to the discussion of the currency question by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and by a misprint the year was said to have been 1848, whereas it was in 1868 that the Chamber discussed the whole question of currency and the value of silver, shortly after the Government of India had itself issued a long paper on the subject. The discussion of this subject only 7 or 8 years back is comparatively fresh in the memory of many, but as much as that could hardly be said of what passed as long ago as 1848.

THE barometer has been falling since Tuesday last with strong wind and a heavy sea rolling into the harbour. The continued boisterous character of the weather has induced the Master Attendant to signal to the shipping—" The barometer is falling," also "clear hawse." He has, moreover, requested the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs to enquire about the weather on the coast, and he has accordingly telegraphed to Carwar, Cannanore, Mangalore, Vingorla, and Tuticorin. The steamship Strathleven, just arrived, reports southerly winds to 140 miles off the land. A telegram received yesterday from Tuticorin states that the weather was fine, wind south, barometer 29·76.

THE *Madras Mail* gives the following account of the death of Dr. Stewart, which was announced in a telegram we published on Tuesday last :—"Dr. Abraham Augustus Stewart, British Medical Service, doing duty with the detachment H. M. 48th Regiment at Molleapoorum, met with his death on Tuesday last under very sad circumstances. With two brother officers, he was riding on the road towards Calicut, and just at the fourth milestone his horse was seen to stumble. Dr. Stewart was thrown with great violence against the milestone, and when his companions hastened to his assistance, he said that three of his ribs were broken, and that he feared he had ruptured his liver. The unfortunate gentleman died about twenty minutes after the accident, and the *post-mortem* examination proved that he had correctly diagnosed his case.

THE death of Colonel Charles Cornwallis Chesney took place while in the performance of his duties. He caught a chill during the terrible snowstorm on the 12th March and after a few days' illness died on Sunday, in his forty-ninth year. The death of Colonel Chesney is deplored by a very large number of friends, and England has sustained the loss of an able, useful, and conscientiously industrious officer, whose conspicuous and peculiar merits were fully understood and appreciated by those in authority over him. The funeral of Colonel Chesney took place at the Yorktown cemetery on March 23rd, in presence of the whole of the Aldershot divisional staff and several distinguished officers, friends of the deceased. The body was taken to the grave on a gun carriage driven by engineers, and all the engineers on the station followed it to its last resting place. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, assisted by the Rev. F. M. Middleton. The usual military salute was fired on the conclusion of the service.

THE *Delhi Gazette* recently stated that a Court of Inquiry was being held in one of the districts subordinate to Major General F. Maude, Commanding the Allahabad Division, and that the officer whose conduct was the subject of investigation held the position of Station Staff. As no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief issued orders for the trial of the officer concerned by a general court-martial, to be assembled at Benares. The officer alluded to, says our contemporary, is Captain Frederick W. Crohan, and the charge preferred against him, is the withholding of certain sums of money forwarded to him, in his capacity of Station Staff, by the Military Pay Master of the Calcutta circle for the payment of the pensions of Mr. Fleming, late an Apothecary of the subordinate medical department, and Mrs. Franks, widow of a non-commissioned officer. The court-martial assembled on the 1st April under the Presidentship of Colonel G. A. St. P. Fooks, Commanding 3rd Native Intantry, at Dinapor; and the Deputy Judge Advocate General deputed for the prosecution, is Major A. Seagrim. The accused officer is defended by a barister-at-law.

IN the House of Commons on the 23rd March a number of matters took place interesting to Anglo-Indians. In reply to a question by Dr. Playfair about the Indian Civil Service, Lord George Hamilton replied—

The right hon. gentleman asks me whether the terms used in Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 24th of February, 1876, to the Governor General of India in Council—viz., that selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service are to be paid an annual allowance of £150 if they pass two years of their probation "at some University (to be approved beforehand by the Secretary of State) which moral responsibility for the conduct of the students is undertaken and rules of discipline are enforced"—will exclude the Colleges of the London University and the Colleges and Universities of Ireland and Scotland, as these do not enforce collegiate residence, though they undertake intramural moral responsibility for the conduct of students, and enforce rules of discipline. It was not the intention of the Secretary of State to exclude such Colleges, provided they undertake moral responsibility for the conduct of students and enforce rules of discipline, nor do I think the words used convey any such wish. The Secretary of State desires to give these words a liberal interpretation. (Hear.) The new scheme cannot come into operation before July, 1878.

Mr. F. Harrison put a question about the Presidency Magistrates Bill, to which the Under Secretary of State for India replied—

The Presidency Magistrates Bill appears to have been introduced into the Indian Legislative Council before the ... of the despatch of the Governor-General ... to furnish the Secretary of State ... 1874, requesting him ... tion concerning intended Government legislation. ... that this Bill has been papers received by the last mail, that ... of inviting criticism. republished in the *Gazette* with a view ... the Indian Code of the chief object is to apply the rules of ... of magistrates in Criminal Procedure to the jurisdiction ... that the measure, the Presidency towns. There is no doubt ... whole expedient, which consists of 251 sections, is on the ... an acquittal, is a but as to the power of appeal against ... should apply to the point for consideration whether it ... Presidency towns. The matter will ... Council. At present attention of the Secretary of State is ... in its entirety, and it he must either assent to or veto a Bill ... to veto a measure of is very inconvenient to be compelled ... possibly, objectionable this magnitude on account of one, ... enactment is not clause. I am advised that the ... of the Government of in excess of the legislative power ... India.

In reply ... Lord Hamilton said he had ... a complete return ... movable property of all ... ment from the obtained ... exceed ...

... 30, 31, and 32 of the resolution ... of India, dated 12th August ... in piece-goods and yarns ... to the year 1874 75 is ... that the demand in ... cotton manufactures ... in the last year ... import was ... for any ... the ... C. B. Dod... Mr. Thomas ... ton, Mr. Hen... Mr. Hodgson ... Mr. Massey, ... Mr. Muir, ... and Mr. Shaw. ... witness examined. ... of statements which had ... India Office. They gave the ... chandise and treasure imported ... regard to India; the value of gold ... imported and exported from British ... same information continued over the last ... years; the value of gold and silver going into the Indian mints for twenty years; the amount of notes in circulation and of bullion in reserve since 1863; and the average rates of exchange in regard to bills of exchange upon the Governor-General of India for the last forty years. There were no further witnesses in readiness, and the Committee, after a long private consultation, adjourned until Thursday, when Sir Hector Hay and Mr. Pixley were examined. Sir Hector said he was a partner in a firm of bullion brokers, and had devoted much attention to statistics respecting the production of silver. The best information procurable was that the aggregate annual production of silver ranged from £8,000,000 sterling in 1852 to £16,000,000 in 1875. Mr. Pixley, however, thought this estimate was below the mark, and that the annual production of silver was about £18,000,000. Sir Hector Hay said that the demonetization of silver by Germany had been a cause, but very unnecessarily, of the depreciation in the value of silver, inasmuch as the amount demonetized was insufficient to depreciate the value to the extent to which it had fallen. He believed the depreciation had resulted from a panic among the buyers of silver. He did not attribute the depreciation at all to increased production in the United States. In answer to Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, the witness said that at least £2,000,000 sterling of silver went annually from London into the manufacturing districts for conversion into articles of use or ornament. In answer to Mr. Shaw the witness said the depreciation began in 1872. The most rapid fall had been within the last three months. The real cause was that the depression of trade in India had depreciated the Indian exchange, and that had had an effect again upon the value of silver. He believed that in the course of a few years silver would recover its value, unless France demonetised her silver.

MR. C. E. TREVELYAN has published the following contribution to the literature created in connection with the Queen's new title :—" By adopting one and the same title for the whole empire every disquieting question will be set at rest, and a strong tendency to unification and consolidation will be created; and it fortunately happens that our Anglo-Saxon 'King' and 'Queen,' which have always been dear to the hearts of the English in their island home and its colonies, have also been fully accepted by the people of India. When the Jews were asked whose image and superscription their coins bore, an appeal was made to the crucial test of sovereignty according to Eastern ideas. Our Indian coinage bore the stamp of the Mogul until 1835, when 'William IV. King' was substituted, to be succeeded soon after by 'Victoria Queen.' Sir Charles Metcalfe and his colleagues, when they announced this change to the Court of Directors, said :—'We conceive that, by giving to the coin an impression of the likeness of the reigning Sovereign of the British Empire, we may aid its circulation as a general colonial currency in the East, asserting by the same act British supremacy in India itself.' And, in fact, in this and many other ways, the titles 'King' and 'Queen' have become associated in the minds of the people of India with the idea of British supremacy. An idea now under the consideration of the Government of India enabling the Native States to have their coins minted by us of uniform weight and fineness with our own, one side to bear the Queen's image and superscription and the other the name and titles of the local native chief, and Holkar and Alwar have already accepted the arrangement." Referring to the division on the third reading, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—"The division on the third reading of the Royal Titles Bill was even more exclusively of a party character than the division last week on Lord Hartington's motion. No conservative voted in the minority, for whom Mr. Joseph Cowen and Mr. Anderson acted as tellers. The only English and Scotch Liberals who voted for the bill were Sir Andrew Lusk, Sir Frederick Perkins, Mr. Repley, Mr. Rocbuck, and Mr Yeaman. The Marquis of Lorne Viscount Macduff, the Marquis of Stafford, Colonel Carington, and Sir Robert ... voted with the Government last week, did not vote on this occasion. Several of the Home Rulers who last week voted in the majority were also absent last night. Sir George Bowyer, Mr. M. Brooks and Mr. Callan appear to have been the only Irish Liberals or Home Rulers who voted with the Government. Among the Conservatives whose names are absent from the division list are Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Henley. The following members of the late Administration voted against the bill —Mr. Adam, Mr. John Bright, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Lord F. C. Cavendish, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Goschen, the Marquis of Hartington, Sir Henry James, Lord Kensington, Mr. G. J. S. Lefevre, Mr. Lowe, Mr. A. W. Peel and Mr. Lyon Playfair. About twenty-six Home Rulers and Irish Liberals voted in the minority. Among them were Mr. Butt, Mr. McCarthy Downing, Mr. Biggar and several other Home Rulers who took no part in the division of last week." In the House of Commons on the evening of the 24th March Mr. Fawcett gave notice that in the event of the Royal Titles Bill becoming law he would move a humble address to her Majesty praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased not to assume any addition to her title in respect to India other than that of Queen.

ADDRESS OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LYTTON.

To the Right Honourable LORD LYTTON.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—We, the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, cordially unite with all other classes of the community in offering to your Lordship our sincere congratulations, and in bidding you a hearty welcome, on the occasion of your arrival in this country to assume the high office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

We are the more gratified by your Lordship's visit to Bombay on this occasion, because personal observation will enable your Lordship to perceive the inaccuracy of certain statements, affecting our industry, made by the deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce which had the honour of waiting upon your Lordship on the 26th February, when that body endeavoured to interest your Lordship in its views on Indian questions, and particularly on the question of the duties levied on piece-goods and yarns imported into India.

Your Lordship is already familiar with the agitation which has, for some time, been raised by the cotton spinners of Lancashire in regard to these duties. Their operation, and their effect on the revenues of India, were carefully investigated by the Tariff Committee appointed by the Government of India in the beginning of 1875; and the whole subject received the fullest elucidation and consideration in the discussions which took place in the Legislative Council of India on the 5th August 1875, when the Tariff Act was passed, and again in the resolution of the Government of India, dated the 12th idem, reviewing the Report of the Tariff Committee.

The Government of India has again and again promulgated that "it does not impose or maintain customs duties for the purpose of affording protection to any branch or class of industry, but for revenue purposes only." In all the proceedings which took place, that position was accepted as the basis of the financial policy by the Government; and we were glad to observe, in your reply to the deputation from the Manchester Chamber, that your Lordship recognizes "the paramount and primary obligation of every Indian Government to make the two ends meet and avoid deficit, debt, and fresh taxation."

The total value of the cotton goods and yarns imported into India in 1874 75 was £19,387,270, which yielded a revenue of £921,538; and, to this revenue, the portion of the imports which was exposed to competition from Indian manufactures contributed about £40,000 only. Of all this import trade, about £900,000 only consisted of the coarse descriptions corresponding with the goods turned out by Indian Mills; the remaining 18½ millions sterling consisted almost entirely of the finer qualities, which are sent to India by Manchester, and which the Indian manufacturers are unable to produce. It will readily occur to your Lordship that the finer qualities of goods, which are consumed by the wealthier classes, are by no means that article of "first necessity" which Manchester manufacturers would wish you believe; and that a tax so light in its incidence ... in question cannot act as a protective ... materially affect the consumption of the ... taxes press much more heavily on the poorer classes than does the impost on articles of clothing; and there are, moreover, in the import tariff, other articles which, in importance to the people of India, are entitled to equal consideration with piece-goods and yarns. It has already been shewn that, of the import trade in cotton manufactures, 18½ millions sterling—or nineteen-twentieths of the whole—consist of the finer qualities of goods, which are consumed by the wealthier classes; and we think that the demand of the English manufacturers for the repeal of the duty on these goods is, in the present circumstances of India, selfish and unreasonable. As regards the small portion of the trade for which Manchester and Bombay compete, the former has many advantages. The relative advantages and disadvantages of the rival industries are described in an address which we had the honor of presenting to Sir Louis Mallet, C. B., on the 7th February last, a copy of which is appended hereto. Briefly stated, the disadvantages, under which the Indian manufacturer labours, lie in the much greater cost of erecting and working mills in this country in the difficulty of improving or replacing machinery, in the want of skilled labour, and in the great inferiority of the workers. Coal cannot be obtained in Bombay under £2-4-0 per ton; and, although much has been said of the comparative cheapness of labour in India, yet the labourers are so inferior that it is estimated by European, practically qualified to judge, that from three to five Indian operatives are placed on the work entrusted to one hand in England. In addition to all these disadvantages, the Indian manufacturer, in order to overcome the difficulty of spinning from low classes of cotton, finds it necessary to put more cotton into his yarn. In the yarn spun in India, it will be found that from ten to twenty per cent. more twist per inch is necessary. But while this entails a larger use of the raw material on the Indian manufacturer, the cloth which he produces is much more durable, and on that account is preferred by the native consumer; and we consider it to be extremely doubtful if the Indian consumer would be benefited, even in the smallest degree, by the repeal of the duty on the coarser goods imported from England with which the productions of Indian Mills compete. We are also certain that the repeal of this portion of the duty would confer little appreciable benefit on Lancashire; and the demand for Indian-made yarn, for shipment to Hongkong since 1st August last, confirms this statement. In countries where there is no import duty, or where at least the incidence of the duty is equal on English and Indian made goods, the latter commands the market to the exclusion of the former, and the same results would undoubtedly happen here.

In the finer descriptions of cloth and yarn, no competition exists in India, because the making of such fabrics would not be remunerative. On the prospects of the finer qualities of cloth and yarn being made by the Indian Mills, a cotton spinner, who was deputed last year by the English manufacturers to visit Bombay and examine the working of our mills, reported :—"The quality of the work which is at present passing through the hands of these natives, should make a spinner or manufacturer shrink from placing them upon work which would require an infinitely greater amount of skill and care."

We also desire to avail ourselves of this opportunity to correct certain misrepresentations made by some of the members of the deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce which waited upon your Lordship on the 26th February. Mr. Cheetham, the Vice-President of that Chamber, said that the duties were maintained for the benefit of the 1,000 investors and of the less than 10,000 people employed in the Indian Mills. Now there are thirty-nine mills in this Presidency with a capital of about £3,350,000; of these mills, 22 are working, employing 16,500 people, and the remaining 17 will shortly be ready, and will give employment to some 12,000 more. This number is, no doubt, small when compared with the number employed in English Mills; but an industry which, in an agricultural country such as India, gives employment to so many, is regarded by the people, and by the labouring classes, as a blessing, the latter manifesting the greatest eagerness to obtain employment in the mills. Mr. Cheetham then proceeded to make the following statement :—"A writer in the *Times* said the investments in the mills in India were by natives; but this was not so. They were supported by English capital and skill, and conducted by Englishmen. Some of them were in the names of Indian people, but the shares were generally held by Englishmen." And when your Lordship asked how far the Bombay Mills are in native hands, Mr. Ashworth, the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, had the hardihood to make the following reply :—"He knew one was held by an Indian firm, but still the bulk of the capital came from England; that all they could see was who managed the mills, and the matter was in such a small compass that they could name the manager of every mill." It is difficult to discover the object of the Chairman, and the Deputy Chairman, of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce—who have access to accurate sources of information—in making this extraordinary misstatement, unless it were supposed that, by representing the Indian manufactories to have been raised and maintained by English capital, it might weaken your Lordship's sympathies with an industry which is purely native in its origin and character, and has from its commencement been opposed entirely by native capital. All the cotton spinning and weaving mills in this residency are erected and worked with native capital, and they are under the superintendence native Directors. In one or two of the mills here are, perhaps, a few European investors; and when Europeans are employed, it is only the capacity of managers and engineers. The positions, however, are now being held by naves, and the employment of Europeans is gradually being substituted by that of natives.

The illustrious statesmen who have hitherto governed India, has never departed from the position, that, in all fancial questions, the true interest of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India has to regard. We hope that the same principle will always guide your Lordship's Government, and that you will not permit the interests of India to be sacrificed for the benefit of any particular interest in England however powerful the political influence of at interest may be.

With our best wiges for your Lordship's health and prosperity and with the assurance of our high respect, in the name and on behalf of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, we have the honor to be your Lordship's most faithful and obedient servants,

DINSHAW MANCKJEE PETIT,
Deputy Chairman.

E. M. FOGO,
AHMEDBHOY JUBIBHOY,
MUNCHERJEE DWROJEE BANAJEE,
TAPIDAS VUDASS,
NURSEY KESSERS,
Members of Committee.

J. GORDON, Secretary.
Millowners' Associatn, Bombay, 7th April.

Lieutenant Colonel BUSE, C. S. I., Private Secretary to the Right honourable Lord Lytton.

SIR,—We have the onour to enclose five printed copies of the Adress which the Bombay Millowners' Associatio desire to present to His Lordship.

The Association directs to request the favour of your laying the Addres before His Lordship, with a respectful expression of their hope that he will be graciously pased to appoint a time on which a deputation from their body may present it.—We have, &.

DINSH MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Deputy Chairman.
J. GOON, Secretary.

H.M.S. Orontes, Bombay Harbour, 7th April 1876

SIR,—I have had the honor of laying before Lord Lytton your letter of this day's date, enclosing copies of an Acess which the Bombay Millowners' Associatio desire to present to His Lordship.

Under ordinary circumstances, it would have given Lord Lytton eat pleasure to have received this Address, desired, at the hands of a deputation from yo body.

But he regrets that he is unavoidably precluded from doing so on the present occasion, on account of the shortness of his stay at Bombay, and the many other important engagements which he has been aged already to make during it.

I am desired at the same time to express His Lordship's sincere thks for the kind sentiments of welcome contained in your Address, and to say that he will not fail to take the general subject of it into his careful consideration.—I have, &c.

(Sd.) O. T. BURNE.
The Secretary, Bomb Millowners' Association.

THE GRAVE AD GAY IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yesterday whe... was at the Bund Gardens, a corpse of a native w... conveyed past the gardens, accompanied by natives ... in ... of music. The same thing occurred thi... a corpse was carried past the d... grounds. This is an objec... point of view, especially when ... it must decidedly ... promenade ... so close ... especially wi... That this has ... have n... any ... on the fi... levied on fo...

THE NEW GRANT-IN-AID RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the Director of Public Instruction is influenced by the letters of "Oxoniensis," which have lately appeared in your columns, it will be very unfair to the Grant-in-aid schools; for I say without fear of contradiction that the figures worked out for the Elphinstone High-school are purely Utopian. "Oxoniensis" twits "Bombayensis" about his ignorance of the rules, and yet he himself shows that his knowledge of them is very elementary. If he reads proviso 2, part II., he will find that instead of getting a grant for 24 teachers, the school will get a grant for only 17; but that matters little, for if the Inspector examined only 400 boys, he could have told the head master at once that the total grant would be only Rs. 8,000. Now, were the Elphinstone High School under the old Grant-in-aid Rules, its grant could not be greater than what I have stated, and its cost, per pupil, to Government, would be only Rs. 14, instead of Rs. 34, as at present. Under the same rules, it was simply impossible for an Anglo-Vernacular school to cost Government more than Rs. 19, and under the new rules they may get so much as Rs. 10! It may have been amusing to some to watch the wordy duel between "Oxoniensis" and "Bombayensis," especially as neither seemed to know much about what he was fighting for; but if those only who know something of the actual working of the rules would write about examinations and results, then no one would be misled.

Bombay, 11th April. M. A.

THE AMERICA-BOMBAY MIRACLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I doubt whether your correspondent "Suggester" will find many to agree with him that "in all fairness the *onus probandi* lies on me to prove the falseness of Mr. Taylor's miracle, or that the silence of the Methodists is a proof that they believe it to be true. The *onus probandi* of an assertion always rests with him who makes it, and the eloquent silence of Mr. Taylor's disciples and especially of the Rev. Mr. Bowen, speaks trumpet tongued (as an Hibernian friend who read "Suggester's" letter remarked) in silent tstimony of its falseness. Most people would regard the silence of Mr. Taylor's disciples as a proof that they disbelieve it, instead of as "Suggestor" suggests, that they believe it. What! a miracle similar to that of the conversion of St. Paul happens in a crowded meeting in Bombay! A man is struck dumb in the presence of a whole congregation, most of them women, and not a word of it transpires till five years afterwards, and then in America! Mr. Taylor's miracle is an anachronism. Miracles, like port wine, require to be at least a century old before they are allowed to see the light. To ask a man to believe a modern miracle is to insinuate that he is an ass. "Suggestor" says that for the disciples of "Mr. Taylor to move first in the matter would be doubting Mr. Taylor's word." To which I say they have not been asked to "move first" in the matter. I and others have already stirred it till it stinks in the nostrils of any one endowed with common sense, and not one of his disciples utters a word. Let "Suggestor" button-hole one of the Christian Jews and Jewesses and others in Bombay whose names have been immortalized in Mr. Taylor's work, and ask him or her frankly whether there is a word of truth in the miracle from beginning to end! He will see them blush like young girls and giggle like skinned eels. Let him go to the European General Hospital and consult the records there. The miracle occurred (or rather didn't occur) at the end of January 1872 or before the 3rd of February at the meeting house in Falkland Road. Mr. Taylor says, "I saw him in the hospital a few days after, and he wrote on paper what he wanted to say. He seemed in good health; but his tongue had borne false witness in the Lord's house and he thus rebuked him." If he finds the entry of the admission of a patient afflicted with dumbness I will believe that there is some slight substratum of truth in Mr. Taylor's miracle.

BELISARIUS.

JUBBULPORE ITEMS—ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, 10TH APRIL.

THERE has been nothing occurring recently in Jubbulpore to disturb the even tenor of our lives, but this morning the residents of the station were again astir; this time to receive with becoming honor our new Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Lytton.

His Excellency arrived at half past eleven o'clock, and was received at the station by the military and civil authorities of Jubbulpore, including General Hume and Commissioner Grant. On the platform was drawn up a detachment of the 16th Native Infantry with band. The Viceregal train conveyed to Jubbulpore Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of these Provinces; Mr. Conder, General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway; and the local railway officers, Messrs. Shaw, Brown and Abbott.

After partaking of breakfast prepared by the establishment of Mr. Jackson, the railway refreshment-room keeper, His Excellency bid good-bye to Jubbulpore, the band of the guard of honour playing once more a few staves of the National Anthem.

To cap the cases of recent robberies in the city a most daring, and unfortunately successful, attempt at burglary was made on the premises of one of our local firms. Bansilal Abirchand, Rao Bahadur the Kamptee banker and grain merchant, has a branch of his house in this city. A few nights ago some rascals, who apparently knew all about the construction of the house, made an opening in the roof over a room containing treasure and succeeded in carrying away the large sum of Rs. 9,000 and odd hundreds. It remains to be seen with what degree of diligence the police enquiries will be conducted in this case, and what amount of success will attend their efforts. That the robbery should occur at all is not creditable to the guardians of property in India.

I am sorry to record that cholera is reported to have broken out in the north-western districts of these provinces. Prompt measures have been taken to avert the progress of the disease towards this station, but preventive measures should be adopted here also. The sale of melons might be prevented, as this fruit, so pleasant to partake of, is not very wholesome when there are indications of an epidemic. It is sincerely to be hoped the disease will not invade Jubbulpore, for the result will be most disastrous. The poorer classes are susceptible to the influences of a poisoned atmosphere—ill-fed, ill-clad and badly housed as is their condition.

If there should be the least sign of an outbreak, I think it is the bounden duty of the local authorities to prevent as much as possible the tribes of beggars who wander about from house to house in quest of charity, from continuing their questionable vocation. There can be no more facile means for spreading disease than letting those poor specimens of humanity knock about. We trust our paternal Government will do its part, but the sanction of the public funds into making provision for the numerous cripples and lepers who infest our streets, and who display their diseased frames to excite the compassion of the public. As a matter of public importance, the our administrators should look at this question fairly in the face, and settle it at once and for ever.

Last night our worthy Chaplain, Mr. Gray, dwelt feelingly upon the life and glorious end of the late Metropolitan. As far as we could learn, the preacher had been intimately acquainted with the late Bishop, and was well able, therefore, to enlarge upon the lessons his life and death are calculated to teach us.

Bishop Millman seems to have had a warm interest for the Missionary enterprizes of his Church in these provinces. I believe it was his intention to have visited this portion of his extensive charge after he had completed his northern tour; but he fell a martyr to overwork before he could carry out his projects. I have been favoured with a copy of the Chandah and Central Indian Mission Report for 1875. The mission has just entered upon the fifth year of its existence and seems to be in a flourishing state. During the year under review the receipts have aggregated Rs. 11,000 exclusive of a balance in hand, with which the year began. Much of the success of the mission, in a pecuniary point of view, was due to the personal advocacy of the Rev. G. T. Caruthers, the Secretary and Treasurer, when on leave in England. He seems to have good persuasive powers in this respect and is no doubt the right man in the right place. But it seems a pity to start new missions in India with funds from abroad, while other older missions are awakening to the necessity of having indigenous churches and self-supporting pasturates. The system that has hitherto prevailed has simply developed a church with no self-reliance or independence. Such churches, walking by means of English crutches, are unworthy of the name. Not until native converts learn to exist as Christians without English patronage will they gain a name for energy and self-reliance.

It will interest you to hear that Jubbulpore has had a "Spelling Bee." The novelty of the thing is that the contest took place among native students and the words used to test the powers of the lads were Hindee. I hear the "Bee" proved quite a success and probably Mr. Elliott, the schoolmaster, will have a repetition of the tournament.

The idea of a "Bee" is not new even in India, although the term is novel, and evidently points to an American origin. A contest of the sort between boys in a class in geography, orthography, &c., was a common thing years ago in some of our schools.

belonging to Muncherjee Sorabjee, without a satisfactory excuse.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—A Borah, named Ebraimjee Mahomedjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 15, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for having in his possession a carriage lamp, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account how he came by the same.

CHINA LOTTERY-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Two Chinamen, named Jup and Apee, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Brown, with keeping lottery houses contrary to Government resolution prohibiting the same. The case was postponed for hearing to the 21st instant, the prisoners being remanded to jail.

THE LATE MR. JAMES BORTHWICK.—The friends and many acquaintances of the late Mr. James Borthwick will learn with regret of his death which took place at his residence at Byculla on Sunday last. Mr. Borthwick has been for the last sixteen years Head Foreman of the Carriage Department of the G. I. P. Railway at Byculla, and during that time he has earned the respect of his employers and of the number of subordinates in the extensive workshops for the construction of passenger carriages, trucks and the rolling stock of the G. I. P. Railway which has been for some time past in full operation at Byculla. Mr. Borthwick had died at the comparatively early age of 39, and this circumstance combined with his long and faithful services entitle his family to the favourable consideration of the Agent of the Company, for we believe that no pension fund or other means exist for the benefit of the widow and orphan children whom Mr. Borthwick has left but inadequately provided for.

LANOWLEE.—We hear from Lanowlee that they have had a few hot days there during the past week, and that there are a good many people suffering from colds and slight fever. The changes from the hot days to the cutting winds, during the night are very great. There are a good many visitors both at Lanowlee and Khandalla. Many roam about in the jungles in search of ferns, orchids, and other wild plants The walks over the hills and through the woods, down to the Ghat Incline, are delightful.—*Deccan Herald.*

DEUTSCHER GOTTESDIENST.

EIN Deutscher Gottesdienst wird morgen Charfreitag in der Schottischen Kirche, St. Andrew Fort, stattfinden. Alle Deutschredenden Europaeer sind freundlichst eingeladen. Um 11 uhr praecis.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Tuesday morning to yesterday morning was as follows :—At the J. J Hospital, 9 under treatment no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, 2 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 16 under treatment, no admissions, 2 discharged and 1 death.

At the following Municipal small-pox hospitals there were yesterday at the Moody Bay 12, Arthur Road 9, and at Camateepoora 8 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 24, of whom 11 were Hindoos, 6 Mahomedans, 4 Parsees, and 3 native Christians. These deaths occurred at the following localities :—Colaba 1; Market 2; Oomercarry, 4; Dhongree, 1; Dhobie Talao, 3; Khaira Talao, 1; Khetwady, 3; Mazagon, 3; Camateepoora, 3; Byculla, 1; Parell, 1; and Worlee, 1.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH APRIL.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE following case was tried before his Lordship and a common jury :—

THEFT OF POSTAL LETTERS.

Nusserwanjee Dinshaw,

Good Form

"How do you ascertain what is public opinion?" he said—

"The way I ascertain public opinion is this. People get up and meetings may be got up, or they may read a great deal without expressing its opinion by petitions or public meetings; but there is one test, and that is the post. The way I ascertain what is the real feeling of the country is by my letter-bag."

Mr. Disraeli then had the conduct of one of the most powerful journals of the country—those journals which it is now the fashion to quote in the House of Commons—as never was done when I first entered it. (Cheers.) He added:—

"I receive a hundred letters a day—and more when there is anything stirring in the country—and I thus understand and find out what is public opinion from the post-bag. It is that which tells me what the feeling of the country is, and I know it before petitions or public meetings. They follow it."

Hear, hear.) Well, I think a Minister of State has as many letters as the editor of a newspaper. I have sometimes a hundred letters a day, and have had a great many lately. Generally speaking two-thirds of these refer to the business before Parliament. They sometimes contain very crude, but sometimes very critical and useful hints. The other third consists of what may be called "crazy correspondence." (Laughter.) Now, I have a letter which I received the day before yesterday, which I will really venture to read to the House, because it has a moral. It shows that while we have been discussing with all this learning and argument, and with this absence of party feeling (laughter), and while we have been listening to the Quixotic denunciations of the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich, the people out of doors are astonished at our being ignorant of what they thought well known to everybody. My correspondent is a young lady. (Laughter.) She is only 12 years of age, so there is nothing compromising to her dignity or my own. (Loud laughter.) Her father had been hearing one of our debates in the House of Commons, and when he got home she asked him what it had been about. He said they had been talking about making the Queen Empress of India. "What silly men they must be," said she (loud laughter); "I have known that for three years." "And how did you know it?" she was asked. "Why," she said, "it's in my geography book." (Laughter.) Upon which she brought the book in to her father, who sent it to me by post. Now, this is not a book to be despised, for it is in its 59th edition, and I am informed by the publishers that there are at this moment at least 250,000 copies of it in circulation, educating young people and others. On examining this book what do I find? There is a chapter on India—I will not read it all. "Hindostan," it says, "is in general a flat country" (laughter), and so on. The book bears the date of 1873, so it has not been prepared for the occasion. (Laughter.) At paragraph 6 I read, "British India is under the dominion of Great Britain. Queen Victoria bears there the title of Empress of India." (Cheers.) Now, how can it be pretended that the people of England have rejected this title as something new and strange—something as extraordinary as the Dragon of Wantley (cheers and laughter), when we find it taught extensively in our schools? Well, I have by another letter written only yesterday. It is an excellent letter in hand writing (laughter), style, and every thing. I cannot give the writer's name, but he will probably commend himself to the hon. gentleman opposite when I state that he describes himself as a Nonconformist minister. He says he thinks it not improper to inform me, when the Royal Titles Bill is being so keenly discussed by statesmen, that "the question at issue was settled long ago by a work which English-speaking people have received with unhesitating authority—'Whitaker's Almanack.' In that work for 1861 he says Her Most Gracious Majesty is thus described:—'Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress of India, and Defender of the Faith.'" (Loud laughter.) The title of Empress of India, the writer added, seems to have been accepted by the common sense of the nation as a simple statement of fact. (Hear, hear.) Yet the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich says that this title has been rejected by the country. (Cheers.) Well, now, I hope this Bill may pass without a division. It passed its second reading without a division, and if it passes its third reading in the same manner, perhaps what has occurred in the interval may be forgotten. (Hear, hear.) I have had the honour of introducing this Bill, and I have impressed on the House to the utmost of my power that it was most important it should pass. I have said—and I did not speak without authority—that there were great political reasons why it should pass (hear, hear); and I should have been glad had some of the discussion which has arisen upon it been avoided. The right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich has spoken of the great changes in the relations between this country and some of its Dependencies. But, Sir, while we have been occupied with these matters there have been greater changes going on in the very heart of Asia (hear, hear); greater changes than even the conquest of India itself. There is a country of vast extent which has been known hitherto only by its having sent forth hordes to conquer the world. That country has at last been vanquished, and the frontiers of Russia are only a few days' march from those of her Majesty in India. India is not unaffected by this. "What was the gossip of bazaars is now the conversation of villages." The natives of India not only know what is going on, "not only are they acquainted with the conquering Power, but they know well the title of the great Prince who has brought about that wonderful revolution." The Queen, then, is to be styled Empress to counteract the effect produced by the title of this great Prince upon the imaginations of the Indian people. It is impossible to conceive a line of argument more profoundly perilous—more wanting in the common prudence which ought to govern the utterance of any responsible statesman—than that to which Mr. Disraeli here stands committed. For what does it amount to? It starts with an implied admission which should be the last to fall from the lips of a Minister of England, and it proceeds to a practical conclusion which leaves all the mischief of the admission in full force and effect. It admits that from some cause or other the Emperor of Russia is at present to the people of India a more awful and impressive figure than the Queen of England; and the Queen forsooth, is to be raised to the level of her rival by being styled Empress. But what effect will this produce if, as is everywhere stated and everywhere believed, the change of title will lead to no change in the language of the natives? If men who cannot distinguish between the titles of Queen and Empress do at present think more of a particular Emperor than of a particular Queen, how should any shifting of titles affect their judgment in the matter? But it seems "there are nations and populations that can pronounce the word Emperor, and that habitually use it," and there "we shall be slow to accept the title of Empress." But in the first place, do those who can pronounce the word Emperor habitually use it in speaking of Russia, or do they use the word "Czar." And in any case what if they do accept the title of Empress. What reason outside his own rhetoric has Mr. Disraeli to suppose that that would modify the comparative estimate of English and Russian power, which, if this mischievous argument means anything, it must mean that they have not

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1876.

THE RELATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 14.

(Concluded from Monday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE [illegible]e of Argyll regretted that the tone of the speech of the noble marquis was not more conciliatory, and he thought it contained some passages which the noble marquis would afterwards regret. For himself he might claim that he had not displayed any desire to embarrass the government, and he thought the noble marquis would confirm that statement. As to the constitutional question, he had no objection to the despatch of March, 1874, which merely enforced a rule originated by the government of India many years ago, but he must complain that his noble friend had only made a partial quotation of despatches in which, as he said, a very high doctrine had been laid down by his predecessors at the India Office. There never had been any difference of opinion between Secretaries of State as to the ultimate power of the Secretary of State both to order legislation and to order the government of India to withhold legislation. The despatches and the minute of the late Mr. J. S. Mill were written in regard to the preparation of a substantive code of law and procedure for the Indian empire, which could only be drawn up at home. His despatch, therefore, had reference to the abstract power of the Secretary of State in a peculiar case to order legislation in India, but he qualified the doctrine by saying, "I am speaking of a question of abstract right, and not of a question of ordinary procedure" (hear, hear) and again, "Such powers of control as are here claimed for the Secretary of State must indeed be used with great deliberation and on the rarest occasions." They had to complain that the noble marquis held that this power should be exercised in the ordinary course of business.

The Marquis of Salisbury—I have never claimed any of these powers.

The Duke of Argyll said that by two despatches sent out by the noble marquis the doctrine would be established that the initiative in legislation should be transferred from the Governor-General to the Secretary of State and that nothing should be done in the ordinary course of business without leave from home (hear, hear). The effect would be to emasculate the government of India, and, as the initiative of legislation could not possibly be exercised in Downing street, the power would be destroyed altogether. The legislature of India was under the observation of a vast body of people, who were represented by a powerful, free, and licentious press, which watched every action of the government with jealous criticism, and very commonly asserted that it was working as a mere puppet of the government at home for the furtherance of English interests. He wished to point out that the noble marquis had afforded a perfect example of all the theoretical evils of the new course of procedure. In the first place, he had issued on order upon taxation, on which subject, above all others, the initiative ought to be left to the government of India (hear, hear) It had never been the custom to send tariff bills home for the consideration of the Secretary of State, and, although he had differed from Lord Northbrook on a particular conclusion as to financial policy, he had, after placing all the arguments before him, left the final decision to him, writing "The Viceroy is the man who has his hand on the purse of India. Do what you consider best; when you have considered all the arguments of the case I will support yon in whatever you may do." (Opposition cheers). But the noble marquis had not only made an order respecting taxation, but he had singled out a particular tax, and ordered its repeal with reference to other imposts, while he at the same time admitted that the objections to it were greatly exaggerated, and might be altogether illusory. Was not this a monstrous course for any government to pursue with regard to financial operations? Were these the principles on which the Indian budgets of the future were to be constructed? (hear, hear). When Lord Northbrook assembled his council at Simla he found in existence an extensive series of export duties on articles in which India had no monopoly, and he supposed his noble friend opposite, although he had become a tremendous convert to abstract doctrines of political economy, would admit that there were politico-economical objections to duties on such articles (a laugh). The noble marquis gave the government of India no liberty of choice in regard to getting rid of these duties, and in giving such a direction he was not only doing an impolitic thing, but was reversing the advice which previous Secretaries of State had given to the Governor-General. These export duties, which, ha[illegible] the noble marquis been obeyed, would still be imposed, were levied on cotton goods, limiting the trade of the native looms; upon dressed hides, to the discouragement of the agricultural interest in India; upon oil seeds, thus weighting India in her competition with other countries; and extended even to such primary necessities of life as grain and sugar. His noble friend talked of this Tariff Bill as having come down upon him like a clap of thunder, but at any rate there was a flash of lightning in it which made him see that there were more objectionable taxes than the one he had wished to repeal. Consequently he approved of some of the provisions of the Tariff Bill, thus condemning his previous order. But be[illegible] duties [illegible]rade and diminishing revenue; so that it was quite right to repeal them (hear, hear). His objection to the policy of his noble friend and the manner in which he had exercised the new power he had assumed were, first, that he gave an order in respect of taxation which was most impolitic; secondly, that he singled out of an extensive system of taxation one particular tax and kept that alone in view; thirdly, that he excluded the Governor-General, or would have done so if his despatch had arrived in time, from a comparative consideration of the claims of other taxes; and, lastly, that he excluded them in favour of another tax in respect of which he admitted that objections were to a large extent delusive. He objected to the statement of the noble marquis that the location of the Government of India at Simla during certain months of the year had never been recognised by the Government at home, for during the five years that he (the Duke of Argyll) was in office Lord Mayo was in the constant habit of performing most important functions of government at Simla, and when the Council of India objected to so much time being spent at Simla he said he could not object to the officials of the government going there to recruit their health, and Lord Mayo looked forward to the time of his going to Simla, where he could give his undivided attention to subjects of legislation and of government, away from the pressure, hurry, and stifling atmosphere of Calcutta. On one occasion he had to complain of Lord Mayo's passing a measure at Simla—a law affecting the succession to Hindoo property, and materially affecting native prejudices, religion, and testamentary bequests—when no native member of the council was present; but he limited his complaint to the case of that peculiar kind; and he complained that the noble marquis should have misrepresented to parliament and the public Lord Northbrook's conduct with reference to this legislation at Simla, because the paper showed that the subject was in contemplation, for the reclassification, revaluation, and revision of the tariff had been considered by a large committee, on which the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Chambers of Commerce were then directly represented and closely consulted. In fact, the whole commercial community of India had been carefully considered on the subject. When the alteration was made in the tariff, of the 16 members who composed the council ten were actually present at Simla, two who were absent had been members of the committee, and might be said virtually to have been present. One of the gravest accusations he made against the noble marquis was that the representations he had made of Lord Northbrook's conduct were inaccurate, and he was inclined to believe that the secret of his noble friend's extraordinary keenness about this particular case was to be traced to a speech which he delivered upon a platform at Manchester last year, whereby he committed himself to this course of policy, or if it did not it placed him in an awkward position if it was not carried out. When a Secretary of State went on the stump in the provinces it was not likely that an injured Viceroy would be able to shape his policy according to the dictates of such speeches. Manchester was the head quarters of one of the great political schools of this country. There was no complaint to be made against them, but did the noble marquis believe that he could make a speech at Manchester without the press of India commenting on it, and stating that, whether or not it was to the interest of India that a duty should be repealed, the Secretary of State for India had pledged himself to a policy contrary to the interest of that country? A more dangerous weapon could not be placed in the hands of the Indian opposition, which was ubiquitous in every part of that country. He did not know if the newspapers were correct in reporting a speech of the Secretary of State for India made to a deputation.

The Marquis of Salisbury.—The report to which the noble duke refers is incorrect.

The Duke of Argyll said he was glad to hear it. When deputations waited upon him he always took precautions to prevent erroneous reports from going forth, and he wished the noble marquis had on this occasion taken some such precautions. He could not, however, conceive any public man of high principle and independence administering the affairs of India, submitting to such language, if it been expressed to the deputation by the noble marquis. Lord Lytton had been appointed to succeed Lord Northbrook. He was a man of high accomplishments and great ability, and he was described by those who knew him as possessing the greatest possible claim of personal character. He had already distinguished himself, and he trusted that he would return an illustrious man—the illustrious son of an illustrious father (hear, hear), but there was one circumstance connected with him—that of being a diplomatist. The first duty of such a man was to represent accurately and faithfully to the government he represented. He was to be the *alter ego* of the minister, but a man so educated was not fitted to be the Viceroy of India. He should not be the mere supple instrument, the mere echo and duplicate of the day, but to consider first what was for the benefit of the people he had to govern from an independent view, and to act accordingly, and not be bound down to any particular line of policy (hear, hear).

The Lord Chancellor.—The noble duke who has just sat down commenced by bringing a charge against the Secretary of State for India. He accused him of having said that it was just possible that in bringing these charges against the Indian government that those who brought them were not altogether uninfluenced by the consideration that the late Governor-General of India was a political friend of their own. If that was as well founded as the noble duke supposed it to be, still he has repaid the accusation with Indian interest, for he has made two most odious accusations against her Majesty's government. If the noble duke's words have any meaning he has charged the government with having appointed Lord Lytton Governor-General of India not without the reflection that his previous position and training as a diplomatist would fit him to be the *alter ego* of the Secretary for India. He also said that he had discovered the cause of what he called the irritation of the Secretary for India; that he who was charged with the responsibilities of office had on this occasion addressed a despatch to Lord Northbrook in order to extricate himself from a false position in which he had placed himself by his speech at Manchester. The noble duke related a conversation which gave a version of the conduct of Lord Northbrook as Governor-General, and in which it was said "Do you mean to say that Lord Northbrook, who was charged with the duty of considering what was the best taxation for India, would have regulated it in order that he might square his position with that of the Secretary of State?" If that is an odious imputation upon Lord Northbrook, what then would the noble duke think of the imputation that the Secretary for India regulated his policy in order to extricate himself from a false position into which he had been brought by his own speech! I do not wish to enter upon the mode in which this particular act of Indian legislation was passed at Simla; but I should say that no person who has read the narrative of what took place at Simla with regard to this act would desire to repeat it in parliament. I look upon it with exceeding regret, and I was surprised to hear one who has been Secretary of State himself justify the course which was taken by Lord Northbrook in passing this act. The noble viscount himself deprecated the mode in which the act was passed. As I understood the noble duke he did not make any objection to the despatch of the 31st March, 1874, or in reference to the language in which it was expressed. It has, indeed, been said that that despatch had deprived the government of India of the initiative, but I entirely demur to that conclusion being drawn, for I believe that it does the very opposite; it calls upon the Governor-General in Council to initiate the measures which he considers desirable, and to send them home to the Secretary of State so that they may be considered by him. That, surely, is initiating legislation in India. There are two exceptions made, one where the measures are of trifling importance, and the other where they are urgent. I can conceive nothing that would be more likely to produce evil results than this, that a measure should be fully discussed and pass through its stages in India, and then that it should come home as a measure already passed, which the Secretary of State could only allow or disallow in whole by his veto. There is another evil, and one that has actually arisen, that is from having a great number of provisions tied up in one measure, so that the Secretary of State would have to disallow nine out of the ten proposals which he thought good because he disliked the tenth, or let the tenth pass rather than disallow the other nine. The noble viscount has himself pointed out the disadvantage of a proceeding of that kind in his despatch of the 31st March, 1865, and Lord Northbrook and his Council have entirely agreed with and approved of the proposals. The course which was proposed was not to shift the initiative, but to leave it with the Indian government, whilst it would save the Indian Secretary from having to reject a measure which had been passed in India, and give him an opportunity of expressing his opinion as to the policy of the measure in the first instance. The despatch exempts from the rule trifling measures and measures that are urgent; and whilst no one can say that the measure in question is trifling, can any one say that it is urgent? Is it to come under some other division because it is a measure of taxation? No doubt it has been stated that it was urgent because the Governor-General feared that if it was communicated to England it would soon be no secret. If there is any measure more than another that should be known at an early stage so that it might be seen whether it should be vetoed by the home government, it is a measure of taxation. You may launch in Calcutta a system that may alter the whole scheme of commercial policy; people there will assume that it will pass into law; they will make their arrangements accordingly; and they will be seriously grieved if after this it is vetoed by the home government (hear, hear). Therefore in questions of taxation you are reduced to this dilemma, you must either say that in such questions the Governor-General in Council shall be supreme, or else you must say that the voice of the home government should be expressed at the earliest moment, (hear, hear). The question lies in a nutshell, and I am amazed that it can be gravely maintained that a measure altering the whole of the fiscal duties of the country can be proposed and allowed abroad, and that afterwards there should no real *veto* exercised by the government at home in reference to the measure. There could be no mode adopted more calculated to strip the Secretary of State for India of all responsibility before parliament than that indicated by the noble duke (hear, hear.) Suppose the Governor-General in Council proposes a measure of taxation which all admit the force of, and which after threading its way through various difficulties passes into law. Such a bill might be a reversal of all the principles which this country has approved on such matters. Is the Secretary of State then to say, "I have strong objections to this measure, but it has passed through all its stages in India. We have been told the initiative must be taken in India. I must sacrifice the policy which is dear [illegible] It is true that I am the responsible minister, but I have no jurisdiction [illegible] you must appeal to the Governor-General of India." It would really come to this, that it would be impossible for any Secretary of State to govern India as a minister responsible to parliament (cheers).

Lord Lawrence remarked that when he was Governor-

General of India he received from the Secretary of State great assistance in details connected with legislation and administration, and that was a time when all the communications of the Secretary of State on fiscal matters came as suggestions and not as directions. When there was a division of opinion the views of the Secretary of State received proper attention; but, after the Governor-General and the Council had come to a determination it would be difficult to call to mind any case in which it had been overborne. The real question was which was the better system, and after giving due weight to the authorities he was inclined to think that it was better to allow the Governor-General and the Legislative Council to pass a law, and to leave to the Secretary of State the power of interposing his veto. He admitted that the despatch was rather servere, and he was prepared to say that if he had been in Lord Northbrook's position he should have refused to carry out the repeal of the import duties. The effect of these proceedings would be to take away from the Indian authorities the initiation of legislation. There was a great advantage in the existence of these import duties, although the government of India never wished to keep them higher than the necessities of the case required. No doubt Indian revenue had been rising, but expenditure had increased *pari passu*; and under such circumstances it would be unwise to get rid of import duties which were not vexatious. He was not one of those who followed blindly even the wishes of the people of India, but the maintenance of these duties would suit them, and at the same time be a judicious policy for the Secretary of State to pursue (hear, hear).

Earl Grey said that, considering the requirements of India, its wants, and its capabilities, was it wise to give up a tax which produced so large a sum in proportion to the total revenue of India as between 800,000*l.* and 900,000*l.* a year. The noble marquis objected to this tax as a protective duty, and pointed out that the burthen of a protective duty was not to be measured by the amount it brought to the treasury. That was true, because the burthen of a tax was measured by the way in which the whole produce was raised in price as well as that which was imported. That was a principal of political science which required to be applied with some practical knowledge. He understood that the cotton goods manufactured in India were of an inferior character to those manufactured in England, and it was not interfered with by the English manufacturers, and that, therefore, the proportion of English cotton goods of the lower kinds was so small as to have but very little effect upon the Indian cotton trade, and if so the largest amount of taxation was raised upon those goods that were not manufactured in India. He thought that this question should be considered entirely in reference to Indian interests. The noble marquis, whilst censuring Lord Northbrook, did not enter upon those duties which he had repealed, and which seemed to have an undoubtedly prior claim to repeal. He thought that Lord Northbrook's policy was wiser and sounder than that of the noble marquis. Even if Lord Northbrook was wrong, still even then the way in which the noble marquis had over-ruled him was most inexpedient. Nothing could be more unwise than to weaken the hands of the Governor-General, for it would soon be found out in India whether he was a real power or only a repeating instrument of the Governor-General (hear, hear.) The Governor-General should have a large measure of support, for he had better means of forming an opinion upon the spot than the government at home could possibly have, and he might, indeed, be influenced by circumstances which it would be impossible to communicate by letter, and still less by telegram. He was afraid that the utterances of the noble marquis in Lancashire were the real source of the mischief which has happened. It was very much to be regretted that of late correspondence had been published, and statements made, which showed that the departments did not act in concord, a circumstance which tended much to weaken the power and weight of the government.

The Earl of Carnarvon declined to go at length into the fiscal part of the question, because the discussion seemed simply to have taken this form—that on one side of the house one kind of tax was not liked better than another. What was the real control the Secretary of State exercised? Some persons said it was a minute and vexatious control. Nothing was further from the intention of his noble friend than to act in such a spirit. The real object in view was to control legislation in its earlier stages, and to prevent the adoption of acts which would have to be revoked. The Indian Law Commission exercised various powers, which, as he understood, were derived from the Indian Council, but that body communicated with the Secretary of India. His noble friend was in a worse position in 1876 than was the Secretary for India in 1867, for he was in total ignorance of the Legislation which was prepared for India. As to the Governor-General, he occupied a position of more importance than many of the crowned heads of Europe. Anything which tended to interfere with his proper dignity would be a dangerous and impolitic act. Formerly the Governor-General occupied a more important position, he was far away from England, with which communication was unfrequent, and he was compelled to act on his own responsibility. The case was now very different, because communication with the Secretary of State for India was easy and rapid. Then, how did this affect the natives? It was most desirable that there should be no divided counsels, and the Secretary of State and the Governor-General should act as one undivided authority. There were two ways of getting out of the difficulty, either by the Secretary of State for India issuing direct orders to carry out a certain policy, or, on the other hand, for the Secretary of State to ascertain what the opinion of the Governor-General was by communication with him, so that the two might unite in the same conclusion. Coming to the changes which had taken place the Governor General must necessarily become more subordinate to the Secretary of State; but he was not sure that there was any thing derogatory in such a relation. If the Secretary of State was not possessed of that authority, the power would pass into the hands of the government and the legislative council. That would be quite foreign to the intention of the act of parliament. His experience of legislative councils was that there was no strong tendency among them to [illegible] power to themselves. He [illegible] that India must be governed in accordance with those principles which applied to all other portions of her Majesty's dominions placed under the direct control of the Crown.

Earl Granville protested against the nobe earls summing up of the speech of the noble earl (Grey) at the table, and felt obliged to remark that he had heard no sufficient answer to the arguments advanced on that side of the house with regard to the financial policy of the noble marquis. Neither had he heard any real defence of the course adopted by the Secretary of State in pressing for the abolition of these duties in preference to any others. All agreed as to the desirability of maintaining the responsibility of the Secretary of State and of treating the Governor-General with respect; but the complaint was that while the noble marquis had strained the power of the home government to the fullest extent he had not acted in a manner likely to maintain the dignity or to encourage feelings of responsibility on the part of the Viceroy (hear, hear). He believed this debate would show the public that a policy had been begun of strict and exclusive government from home that would be most injurious in India. He quite agreed as to the merit of the noble lord who had just been sent out, and no doubt if this policy was to be continued they might possibly get men of brilliant ability and charming manners ready to go to India; but he was sure they would not get men of really high position and of experience, who had formed opinions for themselves upon great Indian questions, to go out with the feeling that no responsibility or discretion would be left to them. Moreover, with regard to men like Lord Lytton, however clever they might be, such a system would destroy their power of making themselves useful to the country, by discouraging that decision of character which might be required in some sudden emergency which could not be met by orders either by despatch or telegraph from home (hear, hear).

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon remarked that the noble earl opposite reminded him of the Chorus in a Greek play when he so frequently rose to say that none of the arguments put forward on his own side had been met on the other (a laugh). For his own part he had been surprised to hear protectionist arguments coming from noble lords opposite (hear, hear, and laughter). In saying that a great deal must be left to the Governor-General of India, because India must be governed according to Indian views, and that those in India were the only judges of what was good and proper for that country, it was doing a great injustice to those distinguished men who formed the Council of India, and who were selected from their Indian experience. When the noble lord (Lord Lawrence) was Governor-General of India, the noble viscount (Halifax) interfered far more stringently and direct with the noble lord than the Secretary of State for India had attempted with Lord Northbrook. If a veto was to be put upon any of the acts of the Indian government it would be far better to do so before than after they had assumed any definite form. The course pursued in this instance by his noble friend, the Secretary of State for India, was a perfectly constitutional one and was a much less despotic and arbitrary course than that which had been adopted by the noble viscount and the noble duke who followed him.

After a few words in reply from Lord Halifax, the subject dropped.

THE FALL IN THE VALUE OF SILVER.

(Economist.)

THE fall in the value of silver, of which we spoke weeks since, and which has attracted so much attention, proceeds from three causes. First, the actual increase of the production of silver, especially in America, the extent of which is very considerable, as will be seen by the figures we give below. Secondly, the amount of silver which has been set free by the German coinage operations, and has been sold here and elsewhere; and lastly, the perturbed state of men's minds, which is consequent on these events. So large an increase of the supply makes dealers fear a still larger further increase, and therefore they do not wish to buy, and do not care to hold. When markets are in this temper speculations are for the fall and not for the rise, and therefore there is just now a disposition to "bear" silver and to force its price down. Over and above the proper effect of the causes in operation, there is an additional effect consequent on apprehensive opinion.

The evils of the fall thus caused, are two, and both of great importance. First, our English exporters to India and the East find their profits diminished or changed into a loss. They are paid in silver, which is the currency of those countries, but when they bring that silver home and turn it into gold, which is our currency, they find it is not worth nearly so much as it outght to be, and this diminution is so much loss to them. In the presence of stagnant and unprofitable trade, such a sudden change for the worse is not easily borne, and its effect, as is usual in such cases, will be propagated through other trades. Secondly, the Indian revenue is received in silver, and the Indian Government, which has to bring some 15,000,000*l* home annually, for interest on its debt and other purposes, finds, in the same way, that its bills on India will not go as far as they used to do.

In the end, as we before showed, this fall in silver will work its own cure. Every country is bound to take any quantity of its own money in payment for debts due to it. As has been just explained, exports *to* India are no longer profitable, and by the converse operation of the same causes, exports from India have become more profitable than usual. The silver price of Indian commodities in India has not as yet risen much, though silver has fallen here as compared with gold, and there is, therefore, more profit than there was in importing them. They can be bought with the same sum in silver, and that silver can be obtained more easily. The balance of trade will thus be, as the old writers used to count, constantly very favourable to India; silver will be necessarily sent thither, and the prices there will rise. As far as commerce is concerned, at a certain time everything will be as it was before the fall began. The exports to India will be as profitable as before, because the silver prices in India will have risen as much as silver has risen in relation to gold, and the imports from India for the same reason, turned the other way, will not be more profitable than usual. The equation of trade, as theoretical writers term it, will be as before. And if the Indian Government were like most Governments, its position also would not be altered. As its taxes were paid in a medium of less value as compared with commodities, it must raise its taxes by an equivalent amount. But, unhappily, the position of the Indian Government is peculiar. The best portion of its revenue is derived from rent, and not from taxation, and that rent is fixed for stated periods—usually thirty years—in advance. On the 21,000,000*l* which the Indian Government thus received there will be a loss, which it will have to make good by some financial expedient; and, as we well know, financial expedients are not so easy in India as they are in England. Still such is the natural effect of these economical causes, and such the ultimate cure for the evils which are due to them.

As usual, however, other cures are suggested which, it is said, will be less painful and quicker—one is that the Indian Government should demonetise silver as the Germans have been doing, and adopt a gold standard. But in this case the remedy would be worse than the disease. We all know what the Germans have had to do, and how painful its effect upon us has been. They have had to buy gold to substitute for that silver, and the result has been an unusual disturbance of the London market, with sometimes very high rates of discount; nor is the operation yet complete. But the effect of a similar operation in India upon us would be altogether greater and more disturbing because the Indian silver currency is so very much greater than the German. To get gold enough to supply the place of all this silver the Indian Government would have to buy constantly all the supplies from the gold mines for years, and so straiten incalculably the growing money markets of the world. And then what is the Indian Government to do with the silver? The sales of the German Government have greatly helped to send the price down already; the Indian sales would be on a much greater scale and would come upon the market just when the supplies from the new American mines were arriving also. So much silver could scarcely be sold at all; the best result to the Indian Government from this expedient would be far worse than anything which it is enduring now by letting things take their course—besides the disturbance to the London and other money markets.

Secondly, it is suggested that the German Government should not sell any more silver, and so not reduce the price. But we may be sure that the German Government will be guided, as in such a case it ought to be, by a regard to its own interest. When it thinks it best to sell it will sell. Like any other holder of silver, it loses much interest by keeping very large sums, and looking to the possible magnitude of the American supply, it will probably not wish to incur for certain that great present loss at the risk also of a still further loss by depreciation. We cannot control the German Government; it will act for its own interest, and it is best that it should.

Thirdly, it is said that our Government should cease to draw bills on India. And our Government is quite right in doing so at the present moment. There is, as we said before, at present in our judgment an apprehensive opinion which exaggerates the effect of the real causes at work—and also, as we are inclined to believe, speculation acting on and aggravating that opinion. In such a state of the market the Indian Government is quite right in doing as little as it can, and it would do ill to hurry to incur a loss which may be saved. But sooner or later it must bring the necessary sums home from India, and must bear whatever loss accompanies its so doing.

Fourthly, it is suggested by M. Cernuschi, the eminent French economist, that England, which was the first country to adopt the single gold standard, should take the initiative in abandoning it; that it thould give up the present silver token currency, and, instead, "coin pounds sterling of silver in pieces of four shillings, and, concurrently with gold, put them into circulation." But the English Government and nation will not easily be persuaded to abandon the monetary policy which they invented, and which, on the whole, has been so successful, just when all other nations are adopting it. The loss of profit on our present gold circulation, the cost of selling it, and substituting a silver currency are in themselves very considerable objections. It would take a very much greater evil than we, or than India now feels from the present depreciation of silver, to outweigh them. The moment, too, would seem to the practical English sense most ill-chosen to choose to coin silver as a concurrent medium with gold, and therefore necessarily in a fixed relation with gold just when silver is falling in value, and when we are not sure what its relation to gold will be. Monsieur Cernuschi speaks of the "universality of the 15½." "Since 1803," he says, "the silver franc has weighed 15½ francs of gold, and the silver marc now weighs 15½ marcs of gold," and he would have us coin on this assumption, and in this proportion. But the actual question is whether, in the face of the new and cheap supplies now brought from the American mines, this proportion can be maintained. Even if the best theoretical arguments could be urged for this proposal, it would for many years seem a paradox to our straightforward English minds, and they would be very slow to decide on adopting it.

But we think the theoretical argument is the other way, that it is in favour of our present English coinage and not of M. Cernuschi's proposed substitute. We differ from him on a fundamental point of principle. He says that "the cost of production does not determine the value of gold and silver. That value is determi[illegible] quan[illegible] v[illegible]

production, just like that of all other things; that in their case—as in all other cases—what is more cheaply produced than usual will be more plentifully produced than usual, and that the purchasing power in consequence will be no doubt less. Being durable articles, gold and silver are articles stable in general, though not always, in value, as compared with other things, and a change in their cost of production does not so soon affect their value as a corresponding change in the cost of other commodities affects theirs. But the delay does not impair the principle; in the end its effects will come.

The same causes which regulate the value of gold and silver as respects other things, determine, as we believe, their value relatively to each other, and, therefore, as the circumstances of production of both are constantly changing, it is contrary to principle to make or attempt to make by law, a fixed equation between them. So far, therefore, from M. Cernuschi's proposal being recommended by abstract argument, we think such argument forbids it, as well as its unlikely look which, for a long time, will have as much, or more effect on most English minds, than any argument.

Lastly, M. Cernuschi recommends that Germany and Holland, which are in the course of demonetising their silver, though at very different stages, should carefully consider before they go any further. And we do not feel able to say what effect this present fall in the price of silver should have on their present plans. All changes in currency are delicate things, and we quite admit—indeed, we have often before maintained—that this is a particularly delicate one.

But these are considerations for foreign Governments only. For our own Government and that of British India, we believe that there is no other policy possible except to leave the ordinary economical causes to operate—to suffer the present evil, and to await the ultimate cure.

ESTIMATE of SILVER PRODUCT of the UNITED STATES (converting the Dollars into Sterling at 4s. each).

	£
From 1849 to 1858, 10,000*l* per anaum.	100,000
1859	20,000
1860	30,000
1861	400,000
1862	900,000
1863	1,700,000
1864	2,200,000
1865	2,250,000
1866	2,000,000
1867	2,700,000
1868	2,400,000
1869	2,400,000
1870	3,200,000
1871	4,600,000
1872	5,750,000
1873	7,150,000
1874 (about)	7,000,000

The above figures are taken from the reports of the United States Director of the Mint.

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH.

(Standard.)

THE fallacy of the theory that brilliancy of style, richness of resource, and rapidity of analysis are qualities which will adequately counterbalance simplicity of attack or defence, depth of conception, inherent sense of safety, and unswerving patience, was never more thoroughly exemplified than in the match which terminated on recenttly, at the West-end Chess Club, and which has set at rest the question of supremacy between Messrs. Steinitz and Blackburne. For one sidedness the performance stands unique in the records of great chess contests. For quality of play it was not above the former achievements of either of the combatants. Out of the seven games there are but two or three at most which may be quoted hereafter as perfect specimens of Mr. Steinitz's classical method of the attack and Mr. Blackburne's subtle management of the defence. Errors have been committed by both players, but the cause was almost in every instance attributable to the insufficiency of the time limits, which ought to have been, in a match of such importance, ten at most twelve, moves per hour. The space at our commapd will not permit us to give an analysis of the games *in extenso*, but the subjoined extract, which embodies the opinions expressed by acknowledged authorities on the game, may be deemed acceptable. The first game was opened by Steinitz with the "Ruy Lopez," or "Spanish" game which is declared on the third move by B. to Q. Kt. 5, and considered by modern authorities not only to be perfectly sound and yielding no advantage to the second player, but enabling the first to retain the attack without any sacrifice and many variations, longer than in any other opening. The fifth move, P. to Q. 3, is a variation of Anderson's, after which, however, Steinitz introduced the novelty of P. to. Q. B. 3 instead of taking the Kt. Good judgment in development was the result on both sides up to the 19th move of Blackburne's—P. to B. 5,—which threw the game to his adversary, who, playing P. to 2. 5, and planting his B. at Q. 4 Q. at R. and 6 obtained an irresistible attack, which he maintained to the end finishing the game in fine style. It was by far the best game in the match—34 moves, time about five hours. Blackburne commenced the second game with the "Scotch gambit," his favourite mode of attack. Although already mentioned by Lolli, 1763, the opening first attracted considerable attention in 1824, in a match by correspondence between the London and Edinburgh Chess Clubs, the strongest players of the time taking part in the contest. In three out of the five games played, this opening was adopted and conducted with consummate skill by both sides. The Scotch, however, distinguished themselves by their beautiful combinations and masterly moves, especially in the last game of the match—hence the name of the opening. The first eight moves were the same as played in the match between London and Vienna, but on the ninth move Blackburne tried an innovation, by Q. takes B., which is not considered good by most authorities. He obtained, however, an attack which he played splendidly, and Steinitz ought to have lost the game by his twentieth move—P. to Q. Kt. 4. On the twenty-fourth move Blackburne failed, playing Kt. instead of R. to K. 5, which would have forced the game at once. Again, on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth move, as pointed out by Fukertort and Hoffer respectively he could have won the game in different ways; but on the thirty-first move, when play was adjourned, Steinitz had completely got out of his difficulty. On resuming, and after a few moves, he offered Blackburne a "draw," which was refused. Steinitz's 39th move—R. to B. 4—was the first step to victory; on the 48th move he won a pawn, and all was over. The way in which Steinitz then conducted the end game was a treat to the student as well as to the adept, and the preparation for the Royal promenade which followed, without exposing himself to the risk of a single check, was an exquisite piece of strategy and the best feature of the game, which lasted eight hours—68 moves. In the third game Steinitz had the move, and boldly opened with an "Allgaier and Kieseritzky" gambit. Even modern analysis have branded this brilliant opening as decidedly unsound. The fifth move—Kt. to Kt. 5—constituted the "Allgaier" but the variation of Kt. to K. 5 instead is said to be the invention of Kieseritzky, though the "Miscellanea Napoli," 1861, asserts that that opening has long been known as the "Gambitta grande." Steinitz's 12th move—Kt. to Q. B. 3—if not new, is at least little known. On the 18th move, though Steinitz had regained his "gambit pawn," Blackburne had still the best of the position, as the former could not advance his pawns in face of the latter's threatening position. The splendid manœuvre of Blackburne's from the 18th to the 25th move, when he won a pawn, took Steinitz by surprise, whose 27th move ought to have lost the game for him. But his opponent failed to take advantage of it. On the 31st move the adjournment took place, and then the game seemed perfectly even. On the 33rd move Blackburn, to avoid a check to K and R., moved his K. to B. 3, overlooking the circumstance that Steinitz could thereby have won one if not two pawns. The latter, however, being much pressed for time, instead of capturing the pawn at once, made what he considered a strong move—34, R. to R. 6, check. Blackburn thereupon made a worse blunder, by moving his K. to Kt. 2, instead of to K. 2, which exposed him to the same decisive *coup* that threatened before, and which was now made by Steinitz—35, R. took P., &c. Blackburne's game was now demolished. Steinitz wiped pawns and pieces off the board like "shelling peas," and won easily; 63 moves; time about 7 hours. The "Scotch gambit" was again resorted to by G. Blackburne in the fourth game. Steinitz had profited by the former lesson and varied his defence on the ninth move, instead of Kt. to Q. B. 3 played P. to Q. R. 3, ticking the Kt., and on the eleventh move playing P. to Q; Kt. 4 forced his opponent's two knights to remain completely stationary for a considerable period of the game. Blackburne then made a bad move by 18, P. to K. Kt. 4, which soon after forced him to sacrifice a piece and which led to some very intricate combinations. On Steinitz's 24th move, Kt. to Q. Kt. square, Blackburne had not a chance, and might have surrendered Steinitz having a dead-won game played carelessly on the 31st move; instead of retiring B. to Q 2 he could have simply given check with it and then retired to B. 3 Again, on the 34th move, Steinitz receiving check covered with Kt. instead of B, which would have threatened mate in a few moves which his 38th move clearly confirmed. He won the game in 62 moves—time nearly eight hours. The fifth game Steinitz let go his favourite opening with the "Vienna" or "Hampe" gambit. It commenced 2, K. to Q. B. 3, followed by 3, P. to K. B. 4. It derives its name from the nationality of Mr. Hampe, who is still in the enjoyment of robust health. Blackburne's reply of 4, B. to Q. Kt. 5 was not new, and was not considered as good as Q. P. takes P. The sacrifice of the Kt. on Blackburne's fifth move was hailed by many good judges as quite new, but Herr Riesenschnantze adhered to his contrary opinion, and Mr. Blackburne himself supports him. Steinitz's eleventh move, however, K. to K. 3, was unquestionably a new invention; and it was a very fine one. On the twelfth move Steinitz did not retake the B., but checked to avoid the "draw" by perpetual check, perceiving the favourable position of his king's close proximity to his forward pawns, a great advantage for the end game. Perhaps at this point Blackburne might have sacrificed a pawn or two for the chance of getting a good attack; his move—23, Q. to R. 3—was unquestionably much worse. It admitted of no doubt that if, even then, he had played Q. to B. 8 instead of the desperate leap into the dark of P. to K. Kt. 4, he might have drawn the game. Steinitz won as he liked, though not in the speediest manner; fifty-three moves; time over five hours. Again a Scotch gambit by Blackburne for the sixth game. On the tenth move, having his attention diverted from the board, he made a slip, playing his K. Kt. to R. 3, not playing out his Q Kt. to B. 3. The loss of the K. Kt. P. and a bad position were the consequence. Steinitz was of course too old a practitioner to fall into the mistake of taking the proffered rook. Perhaps it might have given Blackburne a chance had he sacrificed his Kt. on the 19th move, by taking off the Q. P., winning back, if P. takes Kt., his piece, though remaining the "exchange" behind He made matters worse by 21, R. to Q. 2. On the 31st move the usual adjournment took place, when Steinitz made a hurried and thoroughly bad move: Kt. to K. B. 4—K. to K. 2, followed by R. to K. B. square, would have forced the game. On the 34th move Steinitz played showily, Q. to R. 3, which entailed the loss of a piece. The end game was played with wonderful ingenuity by Blackburne, who remained with two rooks against one and six pawns, three of which he captured; but the remaining three proved to be too far advanced, and he lost the game, which lasted over eight hours—66 moves. The seventh and last game requires but little comment. It was another "Vienna" opening of Steinitz's, and in the order of the first ten moves there was little, if any, deviation from the beaten track. Blackburne, then injudiciously opened on the king's side, where his adversary's force preponderated. He was soon forced to exchange queens, and then Steinitz, by some very masterly strokes, forced the game beyond recovery. It may be questioned whether, for many years to come, any chess player will venture to dispute Mr. Steinitz's claim to the title of *facile princeps*.

BOTH SIDES.

THIS is intended as an easy "coach" for those idle people who cannot make out "what it is all about," and as a simple abstract of the avowed arguments used on both sides of current questions. Well-informed persons are warned off.

SHOULD THE QUEEN BE STYLED EMPRESS OF INDIA!

Mr. Disraeli, Sir G. Campbell, Sir S. Northcote, and Mr. Smollett say "Yes," because—	Mr. Lowe, Mr. Samuelson, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, and Lord Hartington say "No," because—
1. The transfer of the Government of India from the East Indian Company to her Majesty should have been marked by some change in her title, and the visit of the Prince of Wales is a suitable occasion for the assumption of a new style.	1. It would be a misnomer to call the Queen "Empress;" the title is a military one, and properly belongs only to the elected of soldiers. "Empress" is the superior title to "Queen" and the lesser dignity will be merged in the greater.
2. "It is only by amplification of titles that you can touch the imagination of nations, and that is an element which Governments must not despise."	2. No title stands higher in the world's estimation than that of the Queen of England; it cannot be added to or embellished.
3. "It is desired in India. It is anxiously expected. The Princes and natives of India look to it with the utmost interest."	3. There are Princes under our rule who may not be content to acknowledge the Queen's right to style herself Empress.
4. The Princes and natives of India "know exactly what it means, though there may be some in the House of Commons who do not."	4. "The Princes and natives of India appear to have been much more in the confidence of the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) than the British Parliament has."
5. Her Majesty "should mark that she succeeded of right as well as in fact to the position of the Great Mogul."	5. It is not wise to parade the fact that India is ruled by the sword—to attempt to turn into our glory that which, so far as it is true, is our weakness."
6. The condition of India and the condition of the Colonies have no similarity. A man is Member of Parliament, it may be, for Melbourne this year, and next year he is Member of Parliament for Westminster. Colonists, in short, are Englishmen.	6. The Colonies will resent their exclusion from the Bill. If anything is to be done they ought to be noticed.
7. The Talookdars of Oude have expressed their desire that the Queen should call herself "Shahanshah-i-Hind Zil-i-Subhani," or some other name.	7. There is no occasion for the change; it is desired by no one; it can do no good and may do harm.

WAS LORD SALISBURY RIGHT IN LECTURING THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT FOR NOT REPEALING OR REDUCING THE IMPORT DUTY ON MANCHESTER COTTON GOODS?

Lord Halifax, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Lawrence, Lord Grey, and Lord Granville say "No," because—	Lord Salisbury, Lord Cairns, Lord Winmarleigh, and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon say "Yes," because—
1. In governing [illegible] interests of India should be considered before those of Manchester cotton-spinners.	1. The mass of the people of India would be benefited by the abolition of the tax. It is only a few Bombay cotton-spinners who wish to keep up the tax to protect themselves.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017.

2. The tax falls lightly on the people, and should not be reduced so long as the very oppressive salt tax exists.	2. It is a tax on one of the few necessaries of life to Indians. The amount of the salt tax is so large that a remission to the extent of £800,000 a year would be scarcely felt.
3. Free trade has nothing to do with the matter; Lord Salisbury himself says that it is not a protective tax.	3. If free-trade is the policy of England why should it not be extended to the rest of the Empire?
4. The terms of Lord Salisbury's despatch were dictatorial, and injurious to the independence and authority of the Indian Government.	4. The terms of Lord Halfax's despatches were worse. The Secretary of State for India is responsible for the government of India, and must blame the Governor-General when blame is due.
5. The financial condition of India is critical, and it is most unwise to cut off an elastic source of income, which at present produces £800,000 a year.	5. The Indian revenue is rising, and no embarrassment would arise from the abolition of the tax.
6. Legislation for India should originate in Calcutta, and not in Downing Street.	6. You cannot have a parody of the Home Rule cry in India; the supreme power is in England, and cannot be abdicated.—*Vanity Fair.*

NORMAN MACLEOD AT BALMORAL.

THE first command to preach at Crathie was received by him in 1854, and having fulfilled the duty, he wrote on the Sunday evening to his wife:—"I never looked once at the royal seat, but solely at the congregation. I tried to forget the great ones I saw, and to remember the great Ones I saw not, and so I preached from my heart, with as much freedom, really, as at a mission station. Kiss the bairns, thank God, for me." As the biographer says, it is interesting to compare with this the touching notice of the service recorded by Her Majesty:—

October 29, 1854.

"We went to kirk as usual at twelve o'clock. The service was performed by the Rev. Norman M'Leod, of Glasgow, son of Dr. M'Leod, and anything finer I never heard. The sermon, entirely extempore, was quite admirable, so simple, and yet so eloquent, and so beautifully argued and put. Mr. M'Leod shewed in his sermon how we all tried to please self, and live for that, and in so doing found no rest. Christ had come not only to die for us, but to show how we were to live. The second prayer was very touching; his allusions to us were so simple, saying, after his mention of us, 'bless their children.' It gave me a lump in my throat, as also when he prayed for 'the dying, the wounded, the widow, and the orphans.' Every one came back delighted; and how satisfactory it is to come back from church with such feelings! The servants and the Highlanders—all—were equally delighted."

In his journal, Macleod records a very simple but touching incident:—

In the evening, after daundering in a green field with a path through it which led to the high road, and while sitting on a block of granite, full of quiet thoughts, mentally reposing in the midst of the beautiful scenery, I was roused from my reverie, by some one asking me if I was the clergyman who had preached that day. I was soon in the presence of the Queen and Prince; when Her Majesty came forward and said with a sweet, kind, and smiling face, 'We wish to thank you for your sermon.' She then asked me how my father was—what was the name of my parish, &c.; and so, after bowing and smiling, they both continued their quiet evening walk alone."

In the autumn of 1862, the Queen returned to Scotland, for the first time after the death of the Prince Consort, and again Dr. Macleod was summoned to Balmoral. In his journal for May 14 we have the following entry:—

"After dinner I was summoned unexpectedly to the Queen's room. She was alone. She met me, and with an unutterably sad expression which filled my eyes with tears, at once began to speak about the Prince. It is impossible for me to recall distinctly the sequence or substance of that long conversation. She spoke of his excellencies—his love, his cheerfulness, how he was every thing to her; how all now on earth seemed dead to her. She said she never shut her eyes to trials, but liked to look them in the face; how she would never shrink from duty, but that all was at present done mechanically; that her highest ideas of purity and love were obtained from him, and that God could not be displeased with her love. But there was nothing morbid in her grief. I spoke freely to her about all I felt regarding him—the love of the nation and their sympathy; and took every opportunity of bringing before her the reality of God's love and sympathy, her noble calling as a Queen, the value of her life to the nation, the blessedness of prayer. On Monday I had another long interview with the Queen. She was much more like her old self—cheerful, and full of talk about persons and things. She, of course, spoke of the Prince. She said that he always believed he was to die soon and that he often told her that he had never any fear of death. I saw also the Princesses Alice and Helena; each by herself. No words of mine can express the deep sympathy I have for these mourners. From my soul I shall ever pray [illegible] that God would make them his own dear children."

In March [illegible] and Lady Augusta [illegible] was accompanied by [illegible] key, [illegible] unbolting the bolts, and alone we entered and stood in silence. . . . I had a private interview at night with the Queen. She is so true, so genuine, I wonder not at her sorrow. To me it is quite natural, and has not a bit of morbid feeling in it." Three years later we find another interesting record of Balmoral:—

"Balmoral, 15th October, 1866.

"The Queen is pleased to command me to remain here till Tuesday. I found Mr. Cardwell had been in the Barony, and, to the great amusement of the Queen, he repeated my scold about the singing. ['Scripture commands us to 'sing'—not grunt—but if you are so constituted physically that it is impossible for you to sing, but only *grunt*—then it is best to be silent.'] After dinner, the Queen invited me to her room, where I found the Princess Helena and Marchioness of Ely. The Queen sat down to spin, at a nice Scotch wheel, while I read Robert Burns to her—'Tam o'Shanter, and 'A man's a man for a' that,' her favourite. The Prince and Princess of Hesse sent for me to see their children. The eldest, Victoria, whom I saw at Darmstadt, is a most sweet child; the youngest, Elizabeth, a round, fat ball of loving good nature. I gave her a real *hobble*, such as I give Polly. I suppose the little thing never got anything like it, for she screamed and kicked with a perfect *furore* of delight, would go from me to neither father nor mother or nurse, to their great merriment, but buried her chubby face in my cheek, until I gave her another right good hobble. They are such dear children.

"The Prince of Wales sent a message asking me to go and see him. When I was there the young Prince of Wales fell on the wax-cloth, after lunch, with such a thump as left a swollen blue mark on his forehead. He cried for a minute, and then laughed most bravely. There was no fuss whatever made about him by mother, father, or any one; yet it must have been very sore, and I would have been nervous about it if it had happened to Polly. He is a dear, sweet child. All seem to be very happy. We had a great deal of pleasant talk in the garden. Dear, good General Grey drove me home. It was reported to me, the other day, with perfect confidence, that the young Prince, was deformed in his hands. I saw and kissed the child to-day, and a more healthy, perfect, or more delightful child I never saw. Think of these lies!"—*Liverpool Albion.*

ANGLO-INDIAN SOCIETY.

(*Englishman.*)

THE sweeping accusations brought against Anglo-Indian society of late by some of the special correspondents of the best known London daily papers are at once so superficial in their tone, and so tinged with the grossest exaggeration, that they scarcely merit even passing comment. But it must be remembered that their observations have been published in several journals of undoubted repute and wide circulation, and will, in consequence, have been read and partly believed in many an English household. We cannot, therefore, but deplore that so mistaken and unfavourable a view should have been given to the English reading public of that society with which so many English families are closely and intimately connected by the ties of friendship, or those of family affection. In one paper, for instance, the society in Calcutta is stated to consist of "vulgar swaggerers," of mean and purse-proud people who "consider themselves the salt of the earth," and this theme is continuously enlarged upon to describe the intense self-esteem and pettiness of mind, which are believed to be our usual characteristics. Now, the accusation of purse pride as it is colloquially called, or, in other words, the pride of wealth and love of display and of the luxuries that wealth can give, is, we consider, wholly inapplicable as regards English society in India, either in the Presidency Towns, or elsewhere. Wealth in its permanent and solid sense, such as a certain income or a return on landed property, is practically possessed by few, if any, of the English residents in this country, a large proportion being Government servants, who are in the receipt of salaries, and salaries only; and for one person who is possessed of any private means of his own, nine have either none, or else some mere pittance, which is a bare supplement to their pay. It is true that among the higher officials the salaries are large, and to English minds they appear even more considerable than is their actual worth in India; but with increase of official position and emoluments comes great increase of expenditure, and the passing visitor, fresh from England, can in no way realise the numberless claims and requirements a high official of long standing is called upon to meet, if he is at all desirous of fulfilling the duties that are the natural accompaniment of his position and establishment, which to the English visitor appears to be on a scale of profuse expenditure. Numbers of servants, several carriages, horses to ride and drive, all appear at first to the uninitiated to be luxuries, and luxuries that could well be dispensed with; but a little longer residence would soon prove the fact that the apparently superfluous number of servants is only just what is requisite, that the horses are absolutely needful for the daily official work and necessary exercise, and the carriages are rendered essential by the alternations of the climate. The idea of wishing to display these fancied luxuries seldom, if ever, enters the mind of the wearied and hardworked official, who often, while the English traveller is condemning him in secret for his supposed pride of wealth, is planning how to meet the necessary expenditure of his family at home, how to pay for his son's education, his daughter's outfit, and yet maintain out here the style of living which he considers due to the high situation he temporarily fills. As for the extraordinary self-esteem which is supposed to prevail so largely among us, and the general belief thought to be entertained by us all that Chauringhi and its environs are "a millennial republic," where we all admire each other, we confess not to have discovered any trace of this delightfully good opinion of each other generally, in the ordinary daily intercourse of social life; nor do we admit that we, as a rule, think ourselves better than others. On the contrary, there is a diffidence and want of self-confidence about Anglo-Indians often that is specially perceptible on their return to England and on their entering general society in their own country, and is not unfrequently found here also, chiefly among those who, from the necessities of their work, are forced to live lives of comparative seclusion. So far from thinking highly of our own views, with what deferential respect are not the opinions of the latest arrivals from England always regarded here, what a sense of superiority is always felt and indicated by those who have been "at home" for the last two or three years, and who for some months afterwards think themselves qualified to lay down the law on every imaginable topic, from the newest theological tenets to the latest fashion in dress. Are not the highest encomiums, is not the greatest praise, we can bestow on any one coming to India for the first time to enter on a career in this country, that "they look so thoroughly English," or "are so energetic and so English in all their ideas," feeling, as we do who have been long here, the inferiority of our languid appearance and the almost Oriental apathy that has gradually and insensibly crept over us, compared with the physical and mental vigour of those who are fresh from the mother country? No one, indeed, is so fully conscious as the Anglo-Indian of the defects of the society in which he moves, and of the few advantages which we in this country posses as regards intellectual intercourse or general opportunities of culture; and, so far from Chauringhi being a self-satisfied republic, it is far more an autocracy, where talent and intellect exercise as much despotic sway and general influence as in any other social circles in Europe, or elsewhere.

We now come to the latter part of the accusation—that Society in Calcutta is divided into petty cliques and social rivalries, which scornfully ignore each other's existence, and mutually despise one another. This statement, we are obliged to say, though unwillingly, contains a certain measure of truth, though the truth is neither so undeniable, nor so general, as the special correspondent would have us believe. We have, however, often maintained that the inclination in a limited society like ours in Calcutta, or in the larger Presidency Towns, is towards cliques and a certain exclusiveness in more than one circle, so that, in consequence, our ideas and sympathies become more narrow and contracted, and the whole tone of society becomes in time pervaded with a kind of petty egotism alike injurious to heart and mind. The exclusive sentiments which prevailed to a far greater degree some years since, and which survived chiefly as a kind of tradition of the past—the idea that social distinctions in Indian society were solely and entirely to depend on official position—are now fast dying out, though more, perhaps, in the Presidency cities than in the Mofussil. In a few years they will probably have disappeared still more visibly, and we shall then read of the "burra mem sahibs" and the Mrs. Polwheedles of life, as of a type belonging to a different age, whose existence has long been classed with that of other extinct species. That official position should be recognised to some extent, we are quite willing to acknowledge, but that it should give rise to so many of the petty jealousies and fancied superiorities of which it has so often been the cause, cannot be too much regretted by all intelligent minds; and every effort should be made to do away with a system which no one values, and which, as in the instance above alluded to, has often been the subject of satire for those who sojourn among us for a time. It can scarcely be doubted, however, that trivial and purely personal motives actuated some of those who described Calcutta society in the manner we have mentioned. We have reason to know that, as regards the London special correspondents, they were received in this city with every possible courtesy and kindness, as well as hospitality, by many of the residents, and that officially every facility was offered them for access to all the places and ceremonies where they desired to be present. And this is the return they have made.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—From the *Public Health*, No. 41, vol. III., October 30th, 1875: "Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the dark-coloured oil, it requires no lengthened experience to show which is preferable to the patient and beneficial to his case. Leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Möller's is the principal kind. We must mention that, unlike many articles of commerce, Möller's cod liver oil has not been allowed to deteriorate in quality as it has increased in [illegible]. From comparison of two examinations of Möller's oil, one made nearly ten years ago, and the other within the last month, if there was any perceptible difference between the two samples, it was rather in favour of that recently examined, showing that the manufacturers are determined not to relax their efforts to keep the oil in its acknowledged high position in the market. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint and pint bottles. London depot, 521, Oxford-street, W.C.